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ABSTRACT

This is the eighth in a series of annual reports on the actions of state legislatures in providing higher education for their respective states. The first section consists of digests of the 1964 legislation relating to higher education considered by the 50 state and three territorial legislatures, including appropriations for current operations and capital improvements. The second section consists of analyses of the data, some general observations on the findings, and certain implications growing out of various proposals which the legislatures did not pass. It points out those areas of higher education to which legislatures gave considerable attention, and identifies gaps in public and legislative awareness and concern about some of the problems of higher education. Topics include: finances, bond issues, building programs, land acquisition and transfer, general financial procedures, government aid, institutional growth, tuition, student financial aid, admissions, personnel, administration, curriculum, and surveys and studies. A topical index to state documents and statistical data is included. (SW)

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ED168389

State Legislation relating to HIGHER EDUCATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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January 1, 1964–December 31, 1964

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HE 011 030

OFFICE OF EDUCATION / U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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FOREWORD

This is the eighth in a series of annual reports on the actions of State legislatures in providing higher education for their respective States. The U.S. Office of Education began this service in 1956 when it became evident that there was no single source of such comparative data available on a nationwide scale, and that the information would be helpful to those who govern, finance, administer, or otherwise plan for higher education.

The report is in two parts. The first consists of digests of the 1964 legislation relating to higher education considered by the 50 State and 3 territorial legislatures, including appropriations for current operations and capital improvements.

Part II consists of analyses of the data, some general observations on the findings, and certain implications growing out of various proposals which the legislatures did not pass. It points out those areas of higher education to which legislatures gave considerable attention, and identifies gaps in public and legislative awareness and concern about some of the problems of higher education.

Compiled from copies of State laws and other relevant materials and checked for accuracy by one or more officials of each of the States, this report would not be possible without such help. The Office wishes to acknowledge this help and thank the State legislative reference services, State departments of education, and State higher education officials who supplied it.

Peter P. Muirhead
Associate Commissioner
for Higher Education

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ARRANGEMENT OF STATES IN THIS PUBLICATION

The States are arranged alphabetically and assigned numbers accordingly. Within each State, items are divided into two groups: those enacted by the legislature and those not enacted. The former are presented according to their act or chapter numbers, and the latter are arranged with Senate bills first, and House bills following. Each item, then, has two numbers. The first is that of the State, and the second that of the item within the State. For example, item 24-26 is the 26th item under Mississippi.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in identifying the legislative documents in each State:

A.B.	Assembly Bill(s)
A.C. Res.	Assembly Concurrent Resolution
A. Consti. Amend.	Assembly Constitutional Amendment
Adv.	Advance
A.I.	Assembly Index
A. Res.	Assembly Resolution
Ch.	Chapter
H.B.	House Bill(s)
H.C. Res.	House Concurrent Resolution
H.F.	House File
H.J. Res.	House Joint Resolution
H. Res.	House Resolution
J. Res.	Joint Resolution
P.L.	Public Law
R.	Ratification Number
Res. Ch.	Resolution Chapter
Rev.	Revised
S.B.	Senate Bill(s)
S. Const. Amend.	Senate Constitutional Amendment
S.C. Res.	Senate Concurrent Resolution
S.I.	Senate Index
S.J. Res.	Senate Joint Resolution
S. Res.	Senate Resolution

* at the beginning of an item indicates
an appropriation act or bill

Part One

Digests of 1964 State Legislation Relating to Higher Education

ALABAMA (1)

(A) First Special Session, August 4-28, 1964
(B) Second Special Session, September 21, 1964

Legislation Enacted

First Special Session

1-1 Bond Issue (Act 134) Authorizes the Alabama Trade School and Junior College Authority to sell bonds not exceeding $15 million in addition to those heretofore authorized, the proceeds to be used for the construction and equipage of trade schools and junior colleges as defined in previous legislation. (H.B. 112)

1-2 * Institutional Acquisition (Act 153) Provides for the acceptance of Southern Union College as a State educational institution; establishes the Southern Union College Advisory Board, and appropriates $236,500 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1965, for the operation of Southern Union College. (S.B. 113)

Second Special Session

1-3 State Control (Act 3) Petitions the Congress to call a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall be the addition of a proviso to Article X of the Amendments of the Constitution emphasizing the rights of the States to sole jurisdiction of public school systems in the separate States. (H.J. Res. 5)

1-4 Institutional Establishment (Act 4) Provides for a study of the need of establishing a trade school in conjunction with the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind and provides that the necessary funds for such a school be acquired from proceeds of bonds sold by the Alabama Trade School and the Junior College Authority. (H.J. Res. 7)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

First Special Session

1-5 Bond Issue (S.B. 126) To authorize the Alabama Education Authority to sell and issue bonds not exceeding $900,000 for the purpose of financing a library building at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College.

1-6 Bar Examination (H.B. 237) To amend existing legislation relating to qualifications and procedures for becoming a member of the State bar.

Second Special Session

None reported.

ALASKA (2)

(A) Regular Session, January 27-May 30, 1964
(B) Special Session, August 31-September 2, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

2-1 **Land Lease Procedures** (Ch. 30) Requires that University of Alaska lands be leased by competitive bidding, and that whenever oil or gas is discovered in commercial quantities the Commissioner of Lands determine the extent of the area of lands (in addition to tide, submerged, mental health, school, or university lands in the same general area of the discovery well) which by reason of the discovery the Commissioner reasonably believes to be capable of producing oil or gas. Requires that the additional land so defined be leased to the highest responsible, qualified bidder under general regulations. (S.B. 225)

2-2 **Academic Diplomas** (Ch. 33) Defines and regulates procedures for recognizing and controlling granting of academic diplomas. States that no person may confer a diploma unless the person meets the requirements established by the Department of Education. Requires that for the conferring of diplomas the Department shall enact regulations taking into consideration (1) course offerings, (2) facilities, (3) financial stability, (4) personnel, and (5) operating practices. Exempts the following schools or programs: (1) schools maintained by the United States, the State or its political subdivisions, (2) schools chartered, licensed, regulated or approved by the United States or by the State, (3) schools approved by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools or listed in the Educational Directory of the United States Office of Education, (4) schools maintained or classes conducted by employers for their own employees where no fees or tuition is charged, (5) courses of instruction on religious subjects given under the auspices of a religious organization, and (6) courses of instruction given by a fraternal society or benevolent order. Defines "diploma" to mean a degree, certificate, transcript, document, or other writing certifying that a person has completed a course of study beyond high school or is honored for such achievement. (H.B. 410)

2-3 * Appropriation (Ch. 119) Appropriates money for various departments of the State government for the period beginning July 1, 1964, including the following (H.B. 268):

Sec.	Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
5	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	41,000
	University of Alaska--total	5,300,000

2-4 Memorial (No Ch. No.) Honors the memory of Mr. Boyd Harwood who served the State as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska and other official positions. (S.Res. 7)

2-5 "Free Port" Study (No Ch. No.) Requests the board of regents of the University of Alaska to direct the Institute of Research in Business Economics and Government to complete its study of the merits, feasibility, and administrative and legislative action required to inaugurate a "free port" system for Alaska and to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature at the earliest possible time. (H.C. Res. 29)

(B) Special Session

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

2-6 Use of Facilities (S.B. 206) To prohibit use of university and college facilities by certain persons for any political activity detrimental to the United States Government,to any member of an organization required to be registered with the Attorney General of the United States; and declares that a university which knowingly permits the use of facilities contrary to this section becomes ineligible for further State aid from that date until the State Board of Education certifies to the Governor that it is satisfied that such an occurence is not likely to be repeated.

2-7 Land Grant (S.B. 279) To grant the University of Alaska 1,900,000 acres of State land to be selected June 30, 1975, by the board of regents, subject to the approval of the legislature by a concurrent resolution.

2-8 Liquor Sales (S.B. 281) To modify the distance from a college or university beyond which liquor may be sold.

2-9 Retirement Plans (S.B. 286) To define "outside services" for purposes of teacher retirement to mean service as a teacher in a public school or an institution of higher learning which is listed in the annual education directory of higher education, not under the supervision and control of the department of education or the Territorial Board of Education, or the school board of a borough school district, incorporated city, incorporated school district, independent school district, or the board of regents of the University of Alaska.

2-10 Community College Bonds (S.B. 321, same as H.B. 352 and 423.) To provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds for acquiring, constructing and equipping community colleges; to issue and sell general obligation bonds of the State in the principal sum of not to exceed $1,500,000; to establish, in the event the issuance of such bonds is authorized by the qualified voters of the State, a special fund of the State to be known as the Education Facilities Construction Fund; and to require a vote on the issue by the qualified voters of the State at the next State general election.

2-11 Personnel Administration (H.B. 257) To place the authority and responsibility for personnel recruitment and administration in the Department of Labor; and to make pertinent amendments to existing legislation related to officers and members of the teaching staff, and employees of the University of Alaska.

2-12 Advisory Committee (H.B. 445) To establish a 7-member Educational Foundation Advisory Committee in the office of the Governor to confer with all private organizations and persons that make money available for any educational purpose; and to recommend to the legislature and governor any action by the State needed to acquire available funds.

2-13 Federal Income Tax Deduction (S.R. 4) To urge the Federal Congress to enact legislation that will provide additional personal deduction of up to $2,000 from the gross taxable income of parents in the lower income brackets paying for the higher education of their children in subjects deemed necessary to the security of the nation.

2-14 State Study Committee (S.R. 25) To request the Governor to appoint a committee for higher education in Alaska which would survey the status, needs, and prospects for higher education in the State and attempt to formulate methods to coordinate public and private higher education programs in the public interest.

2-15 State Study (S.R. 27) To direct the Legislative Council, with the cooperation of the board of regents of the University of Alaska and staff assistance from the Division of Legislative Audit, to make a comprehensive survey of the entire administration and operation of all programs of the University of Alaska supported in whole or in part by State money, giving particular attention to fiscal functions, the physical plant including capital construction plans and research facilities and programs.

2-16 Land Grant (S.J. Res. 63) To request the Congress of the United States to grant an additional amount of Federal land which may be selected by the University of Alaska to support its educational mission.

2-17 Agricultural Experiment Station (H.J.R. 41) To request the Congress of the United States to take appropriate action to transfer to the University of Alaska certain lands and buildings of the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station at Palmer and Matanuska, Alaska; and to allocate the direct Federal funds appropriated annually to the Agricultural Research Service for research in Alaska, to the proper divisions of that service exclusively for research in Alaska's Agricultural Experiment Station.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

ARIZONA (3)

Regular Session, January 13-April 15, 1964

Legislation Enacted

3-1 Revenue Bond Issue (Ch. 19) Authorizes an increase in the amount of bonds to be issued for acquiring dormitory and related projects at Arizona State College at Flagstaff, not to exceed the aggregate sum of $6,300,000. (S.B. 35)

3-2 Revenue Bond Issue (Ch. 20) Authorizes an increase in the amount of bonds to be issued for acquiring dormitory and related projects at the University of Arizona, not to exceed the aggregate sum of $8,500,000. (S.B. 37)

3-3 Revenue Bond Issue (Ch. 21) Authorizes an increase in the amount of bonds to be issued for acquiring an addition to the stadium at the University of Arizona, not to exceed the aggregate sum of $1,750,000. (S.B. 38)

3-4 Revenue Bond Issue (Ch. 23) Authorizes an increase in the amount of bonds to be issued for acquiring dormitory and related projects at Arizona State University, not to exceed the aggregate sum of $9 million. (S.B. 9)

3-5 Revolving Funds (Ch. 32) Increases the amounts of revolving funds for the Universities and State College not to exceed $20,000 at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University, and $10,000 at Arizona State College; and requires that the fund shall state the purpose for which required, the amount deemed necessary, and the particular person who shall have custody of and be charged with the handling and accounting of the fund. (S.B. 62)

3-6 County Agricultural Extension Boards (Ch. 98) Creates county agricultural extension boards; transfers powers and duties of county farm bureaus relating to agricultural extension work to the county agricultural extension boards and the board of regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona; empowers the Regents to receive grants of money appropriated under Federal acts, and to organize and conduct agricultural extension work in connection with the College of Agriculture of the University of Arizona in accordance with these acts; requires that the board of supervisors of each county shall appoint a county agricultural extension board to be composed of seven members, each of whom shall have as his principal business the production of agricultural commodities; sets forth the duties of the members of these boards; and requires the Board of Regents to prepare an annual financial budget covering the University of Arizona's share of the cost of extension work in each county. (S.B. 179)

3-7 * Appropriation (Ch. 107) Appropriates $1,500,000 to the board of regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, for specified capital development and improvements at Arizona State College at Flagstaff. (S.B. 36)

3-8 * Appropriation (Ch. 151) Appropriates $3,165,150 to the board of regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, to be used for specified capital development and improvements at or for Airzona State University. (S.B. 7)

3-9 * Appropriation (Ch. 152) Appropriates $500,000 to the board of regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, for the purchase of lands, including improvements on such lands, demolition of buildings thereon, and the preparation of lands, for the use of Arizona State University. (S.B. 8)

3-10 * Appropriation (Ch. 154) Appropriates $750,000 to the board of regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, for the acquisition and preparation of lands for the use of the University of Arizona. (S.B. 39)

3-11 * Appropriation (Ch. 155) Appropriates $3,396,390 to the board of regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, for specified capital development and improvements at or for the University of Arizona. (S.B. 40)

3-12 * Appropriation (Ch. 157) Appropriates money for the different departments of State for State institutions, and for public schools, for the fiscal year 1964-65, including the following (H.B. 370):

Subdivision	Current Operation	$ Amount
46	Arizona State College at Flagstaff	2,584,760
48	Arizona State University	9,781,692
49	Board of Regents of the Universities and State College for Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	296,250
50	State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges Board expense	84,448
	Cochise County Junior College District	230,375
	Graham County Junior College District	348,485
	Maricopa County Junior College District	2,753,000
	Yuma County Junior College District	441,950
52	University of Arizona	13,516,905

3-13 State Board of Education (No Ch. No.) Proposes an amendment to the State constitution relating to the composition of the State Board of Education and states that the Board shall be composed of the following members: the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of a State university or State college, four lay members, a member of the State junior college board, a superintendent of a high school district, a classroom teacher and a county school superintendent, (each member, other than the superintendent of public instruction, to be appointed by the governor), and, further, declares that the powers, duties, compensation and expenses, and the terms of office of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed by law. (H.C.R. 4)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

3-14 Subversive Speakers(H.B. 91) To provide that the Board of Regents shall not permit use of facilities of universities or colleges for speaking purposes by Communist or subversive members and certain other persons.

3-15 Board of Pest Control (H.B. 162) To provide for election of a vice chariman on the Board of Pest Control Applicators and prescribe his duties.

3-16 Retirement Annuities (H.B. 223) To permit employees to determine the amount to be invested in the Federal tax sheltered annuity plan twice a year.

3-17 Tuition (H.B. 262) To require universities, State colleges, and junior colleges to charge tuition to nonresidents and students from foreign countries in an amount not less than the per capita per annum operating costs for the preceding school year.

3-18 Student Activity Funds (H.B. 363) To establish a fund known as the student activity fund which shall consist of monies from the compulsory student activity fee, and to require that such student activity funds shall be deposited with the business office of the college or university or with a State or federally chartered bank.

3-19 Reserve Officer Training (H.B. 364) To provide for a permissive reserve officer training course of instruction whereby the universities and State colleges of the State of Arizona may offer reserve officer training courses, but to declare also that no such course shall be required as a condition to registration or to the granting of any degree.

3-20 * Appropriation (S.B. 6) To appropriate $1,490,000 to the Board of Regents of the Universities and State College for construction of certain specified buildings at Arizona State College at Flagstaff. (Superseded by S.B. 36; see item 3-7, chapter 107.)

3-21 State Administration (S.B. 160) To exempt the Board of Regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona from filing rules with the Office of the Secretary of State as laws require that all other State agencies do.

3-22 Interstate Cooperation (S.B. 169) To reduce the residence requirement under the compact for western regional cooperation in higher education, basing eligibility of students on average scholastic attainment record, citizenship of the United States, residence in Arizona for 5 years, and completion of a preliminary education which will qualify them for admission to colleges applied to. To require that the names of the students selected must be certified to the Commission through the Arizona members of the Commission, along with such other data as the Commission may require.

3-23 Scholarships (S.B. 255) To prescribe percentage limitations upon the granting of scholarships to the State universities, State college, and junior colleges; to stipulate that the district governing board of a junior college district may not grant more than one scholarship for each 100 students enrolled and attending the junior college; and to require at least 80 percent of all scholarships granted each school year to be granted to persons who are residents of the State.

3-24 Tax Exemptions (H.C. R. 6) To amend the State constitution relating to taxation and tax exemptions, changing exemptions for veterans; to provide that honorably discharged members of the armed services shall not be exempt from payment of school district taxes; and to require a vote of the electorate on the proposed amendment.

ARKANSAS (4)

Special Session, March 24-27, 1964

Legislation Enacted

4-1 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Act 16) Designates the Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance as the State agency for the purpose of participating in the grant program under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. (S.B. 10)

4-2 Academic Personnel (Act 17) Provides for two additional personnel positions on the academic staff of Arkansas State College for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965; and provides that the additions are without increase in the regular salary appropriations for the institution. (S.B. 9)

4-3 Community Junior College Endorsement (S. C. Res. 2) Endorses community junior colleges and vocational technical institutes, and urges people's support of necessary constitutional amendments to provide such schools.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted.

None reported.

CALIFORNIA (5)

(A) Regular Session, February 3-March 26, 1964
(B) First Special Session, February 3-May 23, 1964
(C) Second Special Session, March 30-May 23, 1964 [1]

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

None reported.

(B) First Special Session

5-1 County Education Administration (Ch. 8) Enables the transfer of certain fiscal planning responsibilities from county boards of supervisors to county boards of education; and consolidates budgets of county educational organizations. (S.B. 19)

5-2 Junior College Districts (Ch. 16) Declares that a junior college district shall from the time of its establishment assume all the rights and obligations of the high school or unified district that petitioned for its creation; and expedites the construction of junior college facilities. (S.B. 10)

5-3 Year-round Calendar (Res. Ch. 37) Commends the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State Colleges, and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education for initiating plans for the year-round operation of University and State college facilities; and urges implementation of this program at selected facilities by the academic year 1966-67. (S.C. Res. 24)

5-4 School District Elections (Ch. 73) Specifies that absentee ballots in school district elections must be received by the designated official by 5 p.m. of the day before the election. (A.B. 61)

5-5 School District Elections (Ch. 74) Specifies the manner in which absentee ballots for school district elections shall be counted. (A.B. 62)

5-6 School District Financing (Ch. 79) Revises the formula for computing the financial support of public schools. (A.B. 152)

5-7 School District Elections (Ch. 81) Specifies the manner in which school district elections shall be verified. (A.B. 161)

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[1] Under California law, the Legislature may consider at its regular session only such business as has been previously placed on the regular session agenda. If new business arises, one or more special sessions may be called to meet during the same period as the regular session.

5-8 Extension Operation Tuition (Ch. 83, similar to items 5-21 and 5-31 below, both of which were not enacted.) States that tuition fees adequate to meet the cost of maintaining limited residence programs at State colleges in the area of military installations shall be charged for programs designed primarily for personnel at such installations. Nonresident tuition shall be waived for students enrolled wholly in such programs. (S.B. 9)

5-9 School District Financing (Ch. 84) Revises the formula for computing State aid to school districts with respect to "project-connected" pupils. (S.B. 47)

5-10 Junior College Districts (Ch. 89) Provides for revision of electoral districts for trustees of public junior colleges to conform to changes in a junior college district's geography or population distribution due to annexation of territory to the district. (A.B. 125)

5-11 State Administration of U. S. Higher Education Facilities Act (Ch. 94) Assigns administrative responsibility to the State Coordinating Council for Higher Education for utilization of Federal grants for construction and improvement of higher education facilities. (A.B. 101)

5-12 School District Financing (Ch. 106) Revises in part the procedure for determining State aid in relation to assessed property in a school district. (A.B. 18)

5-13 School District Financing (Ch. 111) Specifies the method of computing average student attendance in public junior colleges as a basis for State aid. (A.B. 139)

5-14 State Aid to School Districts (Ch. 132) Specifies the formula for computing State aid to public school districts at all levels, including junior colleges, on the basis of average student attendance; and authorizes school districts to prepare master plans for the development of public junior colleges in their respective jurisdictions. (A.B. 145)

5-15 State School Building Fund (Ch. 141) Authorizes the State Director of Finance to loan to the State School Building Aid Fund in 1964 up to $10 million for public school construction. (A.B. 182)

5-16 Bond Issue (Ch. 143) Authorizes a general bond issue of $380 million, of which at least $50 million are to be used for the construction and equipage of public junior colleges. Subject to voter approval. (S.B. 62)

5-17 Bond Issue (Ch.148) Authorizes the sale of up to $260 million in State bonds to provide a fund to aid school districts. Subject to voter approval. (A.B. 120)

5-18 Year-round Calendar (No Ch. No.) Directs the Assembly Committee on Rules to assign to an interim committee for investigation and study the feasibility of various proposals for year-round operation of the State colleges for report back to the Assembly in 1965; and requests the Coordinating Council for Higher Education not to make a final decision on the revision of the academic calendars to establish year-round operation until after the legislature has completed its investigation and consideration of the matter. (H.Res. 244)

5-19 Faculty Salary Study (No Ch. No.) Requests, through Assembly Committee on Rules, that the Joint Legislative Budget Committee study faculty salaries at the State colleges and the University of California with reference to the general economic welfare of the State, and specifically to study ways to improve faculty salaries and benefits. (H.Res. 250)

(C) Second Special Session

5-20 * Appropriation (Ch. 2) Makes appropriation for the support of the State government for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, including the following (A.B. 1):

Sec. 2 Item	Current Operation (From the General Fund of the State Treasury)		$ Amount (1964-65)
101	Coordinating Council for Higher Education	1/	333,268
102	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education		15,000
103	University of California, Support		3,404,385
104	University of California, Support		168,275,059
105	University of California, Sea Water Research		334,900
106	University of California, California College of Medicine	2/	335,377
107	University of California, California College of Medicine, Salary Adjustments		43,500
108	University of California, Hastings College	2/	485,435
108.1	University of California, Hastings College, Salary Adjustments		26,000
109	California State Colleges in augmentation of specific college support appropriations		1,783,773
110	Trustees of the California State Colleges		1,343,762
111	International program of Trustees of the California State Colleges		254,422
112	Student loan funds in connection with Title II of the National Defense Education Act, on behalf of the several State colleges		331,000

Sec. 2 Item	Current Operation (From the General Fund of the State Treasury)		$Amount (1964-65)
113	Chico State College	2/	4,684,935
114	Fresno State College	2/	7,205,403
115	State College at Hayward	2/	3,055,102
116	Humboldt State College	2/	3,689,948
117	Long Beach State College	2/	10,127,288
118	Los Angeles State College	2/	11,189,174
119	Orange State College	2/	3,299,315
120	State College at Palos Verdes	2/	414,735
121	Sacramento State College	2/	6,060,528
122	State College at San Bernardino	2/	408,449
123	San Diego State College	2/	11,637,373
124	San Fernando Valley State College	2/	7,810,020
125	San Francisco State College	2/	11,004,116
126	San Jose State College	2/	14,907,152
127	Sonoma State College	2/	1,281,574
128	Stanislaus State College	2/	903,809
129	California State Polytechnic College	2/	11,576,208
130	California Maritime Academy	2/	494,683
131	State Scholarship Commission		4,012,480
291	Salary Increase Fund, allocable in part to the University of California and the Trustees of the California State Colleges by the Department of Finance		1,155,000

Sec. 2.1 3/ Item	Capital Outlay		$ Amount 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67
313	University of California	4/	2,016,100
314	California State Colleges	4/	943,450
315	California Maritime Academy	4/	16,600

Sec. 2.2 5/ Item		
348	University of California, for construction	59,483,200
349	University of California, for construction	1,732,700
351	University of California, California College of Medicine, for planning	62,500
352	Trustees of the California State Colleges, for planning	980,000
353	California State Colleges, for construction	52,335,210
354	Trustees of the California State Colleges, for designs and preliminary construction	5,073,800

Sec. 9 Authorizes the Regents of the University of California to use surplus funds from one building or improvement project for the completion of other projects for which the legislature has made appropriations or the State Public Works Board an allocation.

Sec. 10

Reappropriates specific items from previous budget acts for the use of the University of California and the State colleges until June 30, 1965.

Sec. 12

Specifies that the balance of certain appropriations to Chico State College and San Jose State College are to revert to the unappropriated balance of the State Construction Program Fund.

Sec. 19.6

Authorizes the State Scholarship Commission to incur scholarship obligations for 5,120 awards for 1965-66 before the budget for 1965-66 fiscal year is enacted by the legislature.

Sec. 21

Authorized the University of California and the State colleges to incur salary obligations by the appointment of additional academic staff members during the 1964-65 fiscal year for services in the 1965-66 fiscal year.

Sec. 31.5

Authorizes the Trustees of the California State Colleges to approve transfers of funds within the major budgetary functions of general administration, student and general institutional services, instruction, library, plant operation, reimbursed activities and reimbursements, as provided in fiscal year budgets of colleges, provided that no transfers between the categories of personal services, operating expenses, and equipment shall be made without the approval of the Director of Finance.

1/ In addition to any funds received from the Federal Government by the Council as the State agency for preparing and administering a State plan for construction of academic and related facilities for the institutions of higher education.

2/ Plus estimated reimbursements, including parking fees at State Colleges.

3/ From the General Fund of the State Treasury.

4/ Allocated to minor projects.

5/ From the State Construction Program Bond Acts of 1955,1958, and 1962.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

(A) Regular Session

5-21 Tuition (S.B. 2, similar in substance to item 5-8 above, which was enacted.) To charge tuition fees adequate to meet the cost of maintaining limited residence programs at State colleges in the area of military installations which are designed primarily for personnel at such installations; and to waive nonresident tuition for students enrolled wholly in such programs.

(B) First Special Session

5-22 Junior College Districts (S.B. 27) To exclude from inclusion in a junior college district the territory of a county in which there is an average daily attendance of less than 110 pupils in a junior college in another county and which would under existing laws be included in the junior college district.

5-23 Junior College Financing (S.B. 56) To redefine the provisions of the formula for State aid to public schools, including public junior colleges.

5-24 School District Organization and Financing (S.B. 61) To amend the conditions under which school districts shall reorganize; and to amend the formula for State aid for school districts.

5-25 Junior College Governing Boards (S.B. 82) To extend for 1 year the terms of initial governing board members of junior college districts formed in March 1964, whose terms are otherwise scheduled to expire on June 30, 1965; and to provide that successors to such governing boards shall be elected on the date of the 1966 primary election and shall serve for 3 years.

5-26 Student Fees (A.B. 31) To amend slightly the wording of the law authorizing school districts to impose parking fees on high school and junior college students.

5-27 Cost of Instruction Charges (A.B. 49) To require students enrolled in the University of California and the California State Colleges to undertake payment of part of the direct cost of their instruction to the State after they have ceased to be enrolled.

5-28 Junior College Financing (A.B. 56) To revise the formula for the State financial aid to public school districts.

5-29 Junior College Financing (A.B. 64) To revise the method of allocating to public junior colleges from a fund of $20 million designated for allocation among the junior colleges.

5-30 Junior College Financing (A.B. 88) To revise the method for computing State aid to public school districts, including junior colleges.

5-31 Tuition (A.B. 133; similar to item 5-21 above, not enacted, and to item 5-8 above, enacted.) To charge tuition fees adequate to meet the cost of maintaining limited residence programs at State colleges in the area of military installations, which programs are designed primarily for personnel at such installations; and to waive nonresident tuition for students enrolled wholly in such programs.

5-32 State School Fund (S. Const. Amend. 5) To establish a minimum of $120 per pupil as the minimum State aid to unified school districts, including public junior colleges.

5-33 School District Debt (A. Const. Amend. 1) To require that a board of education or school district receive the approval of 60 percent of the qualified electors thereof in an election as a condition for incurring any indebtedness or liability exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year.

5-34 State School Fund (A. Const. Amend. 3) A proposal which would correct the grammar in paragraph 4 of Article IX, Section 6 of the State Constitution.

5-35 Education Lottery (A.Const. Amend. 7) To create a California Education and Tax Reduction Lottery to raise funds to aid education; to create a board to administer the lottery; and to detail a method for distribution of profits to counties, and a formula for the computation of amounts to be so distributed.

5-36 Education Lottery Proceeds (A. Const. Amend. 8) To require that 99.99 percent of the proceeds of the sale of State lottery tickets, after deducting the amount allocated for prizes, be deposited into a school finance account of the General Fund in the State Treasury and be used exclusively for the support of public schools as a condition for the continuation of such a lottery.

5-37 State School Fund (A. Const. Amend. 9) To eliminate provisions fixing at $120 per pupil in average daily attendance during the preceding fiscal year, and at $2,400, the minimum fiscal year amounts to be apportioned to school districts from the State School Fund.

5-38 State Coordinating Council Study (S.C. Res. 12) To request the Governor to direct the Coordinating Council for Higher Education to submit, on or before March 15, 1964, a report on the needs of the California State colleges in view of the growth in numbers of students to be accommodated.

5-39 Master Plan Investigation (H. Res. 112) To request the Assembly Committee on Rules to assign to an interim committee the investigation and study of the operation and effect of the Master Plan for Higher Education, the Donahoe Higher Education Act, and other implementing legislation.

5-40 State Financing of Public School System (H.Res. 143) To direct the Assembly Committee on Rules to assign to a committee for study, the use of State revenue derived from the regulation of horse racing for additional State support of the public school system.

5-41 Junior College Trustees (A. Res. 208) To direct the Assembly Committee on Rules to appoint an interim committee to study the need for requiring that members of governing boards of junior college districts not serve simultaneously as members of other school district boards.

5-42 State School Fund (A. Res. 367) To direct the Assembly Committee on Rules to assign to an interim committee the study of a proposed constitutional amendment which would increase by approximately $200 million over a 2-year period the amounts to be appropriated to the State School Fund for the support of public schools.

COLORADO (6)

(A) Regular Session, January 8-March 2, 1964
(B) First Special Session, April 25-29, 1964
(C) Second Special Session, July 1-8, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

6-1 * Appropriation (Ch. 9) Amends the 1961-62 capital construction appropriation for the library building at Colorado State University. (H.B. 1053)

Part	Sec.	Capital Outlay	$ Amount (1964-65)
XI	(1)	Colorado State University	2,530,000

6-2 * Appropriation (Ch. 10) Appropriates the supplemental sum of $100,000 to the Colorado State University for the current fiscal year, 1964-65. (H.B. 1021)

6-3 * Appropriation (Ch. 16) Makes an appropriation to the Division of Accounts and Control for allocation to the State-supported institutions of higher learning for use in lieu of tuition receipts expected but not realized; such allocations shall be made to institutions upon demonstration by the institution that (1) the governing board of the institution has established acceptable tuition rates for the 1964-65 school year and for students carrying a full academic workload of 15 credit hours per semester; (2) the net receipts from tuition during the 1964-65 academic year are less than the amount appropriated to the respective institution in House Bill 1096 of the 2nd regular session, 44th general assembly; and (3) the tuition amount waived for scholarships at the institution concerned is not more than the relative proportion of tuition waivers to gross tuition in the 1963-64 year. (H.B. 1106)

Sec.	Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
1	Division of Accounts and Control	500,000

6-4 * Appropriation (Ch. 18) Appropriates to the Fort Lewis School in the 1964-65 year, the supplemental sum of $80,769. (H.B. 1027)

6-5 * Appropriation (Ch. 20) Makes general fund appropriations for the State government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, including the following (H.B. 1096):

Part	Sec.	Item	Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
I	(3)		Committee on Education Beyond High School	20,000
III	(1)	(D)	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	15,000
X	(1)	(D)	State Institutions of Higher Learning--Emeritus Retirement	135,000
		(H)	Board for Vocational Education for districts with matching Federal funds	1/ 314,335
XI	(1)		Board of Trustees of State Colleges	44,602
	(2)		Adams StateCollege	1,268,835
	(3)		Colorado State College	2,809,807
	(4)		Western State College	1,252,878
	(5)		Southern Colorado State College	1,111,550
	(6)		Colorado State University	
		(A)	Academic and campus instruction	5,181,185
		(B)	Experiment station	1,383,248
		(C)	Extension service	941,000
	(7)		Fort Lewis College	650,946
	(8)		University of Colorado	
		(A)	Boulder campus and extension	10,208,687
		(B)	School of Medicine	1,944,551
		(C)	School of Nurses Training	447,946
		(D)	Dentistry grants (out-of-State)	100,000
		(E)	Colorado General Hospital	3,505,160
		(F)	Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	1,421,341
		(G)	Children's Diagnostic Center	65,121
	(9)		Colorado School of Mines	2,035,602
			Capital Construction	
XII	(10)		Southern Colorado State College	3,359,200
	(11)		Colorado State University	2/ 358,937
	(12)		Fort Lewis College	666,667
	(13)		University of Colorado	400,000
	(14)		University of Colorado Medical Center	3/1,927,000

1/ Not wholly for higher education; approximately 16 percent in 1963-64.

2/ Includes $19,000 from 10-year building, property tax levy 1955-65.

3/ Includes $950,000 from 10-year building, property tax levy, 1955-65.

6-6 * Appropriation (Ch. 21) Makes an appropriation of $1,529,500 to the junior colleges of the State of Colorado; to be distributed by the State Board of Education during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, at the rate of $500 for the equivalent of each Colorado resident student carrying not less than 45 quarter hours or 30 semester hours during the preceding academic year. (H.B. 1104)

6-7 * Appropriation (Ch. 22) Makes appropriations of $519,687 to the State Board of Education for distribution to junior college districts to compensate for losses due to invalidation of 1961 chargeback law which was declared unconstitutional, including the following: Mesa Junior College, $200,392; Lamar Junior College, $49,392; Northeastern Junior College, $148,235; Otero Junior College, $64,911; and Trinidad Junior College, $71,757. (H.B. 1082)

6-8 * Money Transfers (Ch. 30) Provides for the retransfer of all monies transferred to the capital construction fund to the general fund by the State treasurer under the 1963 law, and suspends operation of the law during the fiscal year 1963-64. (H.B. 1004)

6-9 Bonded Indebtedness (Ch. 70) Repeals and reenacts legislation relating to the bonded indebtedness of school districts, including junior college districts, and the refunding of bonds thereof; clarifies the definition of "tax-paying elector;" clarifies authority to refund bonds; and redefines procedures for elections on assumption of bonded debt of annexed districts. (H.B. 1077, similar to H.B. 1016)

6-10 Junior College Districts (Ch. 75) Enacts "The School District Budget Law of 1964" and provides that beginning January 1, 1967, the calendar year shall be the fiscal year for all school districts except junior college districts. (H.B. 1019)

6-11 Junior College District Financing (Ch. 76) Provides for the accounting and reporting of financial transactions of school districts, stipulating three primary funds for each district, including junior college districts: (1) General fund, (2) bond redemption fund. (H.B. 1015)

6-12 Research Building Revolving Fund (Ch. 77) Establishes the University of Colorado Research Building Revolving Fund; and authorizes regents to charge and collect rents or fees for use of same and to issue anticipation warrants up to $2 million to be repaid by such rents and fees. (H.B. 1048)

6-13 Trustees' Powers (Ch. 78) Gives additional powers to the trustees of the State colleges in Colorado to lease portions of the college grounds of Colorado State College and Southern Colorado State College to private persons and corporations for the construction of dormitories, living, dining or cottage buildings and to rent, lease, maintain, operate and purchase such buildings at such State colleges under its control. (H.B. 1076)

6-14 Trustees' Powers (Ch. 79) Amends Colorado revised statutes to provide authority for trustees of the State colleges in Colorado to expend monies derived from the building tax levy for the purpose of acquiring land, together with the improvements situated thereon. (H.B. 1066)

6-15 Revenue Bond Authority (Ch. 80) Authorizes the State Board of Agriculture to finance the acquisition of facilities or equipment, or both, for the Colorado State University auditorium-gymnasium through issuance of revenue bonds and pledge of income for their repayment. (H.B. 1038)

6-16 Research Building Revolving Fund (Ch. 81) Establishes the Colorado State University Research Building Revolving Fund for the construction and equipping of research buildings, and authorizes the Board of Agriculture to charge and collect rents or fees and to issue anticipation warrants up to $1 million to be repaid by such collections. (H.B. 1049)

6-17 Institutional Name Change (Ch. 82) Changes the name of the Fort Lewis School to the Fort Lewis College. (H.B. 1041)

6-18 Retirement Plans (Ch. 83) Amends existing legislation relating to the deductions from benefits to be paid from the State institutions of higher learning to professors emeritus retirement fund to allow faculty members to receive payments from the Colorado retirement or annuity pension funds. (H.B. 1069)

6-19 * Higher Education Assistance Authority (Ch. 84) Creates the Colorado Higher Education Assistance Authority and appropriates $50,000 to it; defines membership as the State controller and eight members who are appointed by the governor for a 4-year term of office; designates the authority as eligible to receive and expend any Federal or private funds for the purpose of loans to students attending any junior college, university, or college in the State; and gives any person under the age of 21 full legal capacity for the purpose of applying for, receiving, and repaying any loan guaranteed by the Authority. (H.B. 1105)

6-20 Flag Display (Ch. 87) Amends existing legislation relating to the display of flags of the United States and of the State of Colorado at State institutions to require chief administrator to discharge responsibility for such display. (H.B. 1007)

6-21 Money Transfers (Ch. 88) Permits the State controller and the State treasurer, upon approval by the governor, to transfer monies under stipulated conditions from the capital construction fund to the general revenue funds, and requires that any monies so transferred shall be retransferred prior to the end of the fiscal year. (H.B. 1094)

6-22 State Building Authority (Ch. 89) Repeals existing legislation and abolishes the Authority. (S.B. 10)

6-23 * Land Purchase (Ch. 90) Authorizes the purchase of land for the Fort Lewis College and makes an appropriation of $80,000. (H.B. 1083)

(A) First Special Session

None reported.

(B) Second Special Session

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

(A) Regular Session

6-24 Coordinating Council for Higher Education (S.B. 30) To establish an eleven-member Coordinating Council for Higher Education appointed by the governor as an educational agency in the executive department of the State government for the purposes of providing balanced opportunity for post-high school education in Colorado; to declare it responsible for coordinating State administrative procedures in higher education; and to make it the State commission for distribution of Federal funds for construction under P.L. 88-204.

6-25 Vocational Education (H.B. 1008) To abolish the State Board for Vocational Education, and to provide for the administration of laws relating to vocational education by the State Board of Education.

6-26 District Boundaries and Bonded Liability (H.B. 1011) To provide that changing the boundaries of a school district does not release taxable property, in a district which incurred bonded indebtedness, from liability for proportionate share of the outstanding obligations.

6-27 Junior College Districts (H.B. 1012) Would have authorized the State Board of Education to approve a plan for organization of a new junior college district even though the area comprising the new district may be in an existing junior college district.

6-28 * Appropriation (H.B. 1102) To appropriate $100,000 to the State Board of Education for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, out of monies in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed to school districts of over 70,000 students upon approval by the State Board of Education of a plan for a junior college program.

6-29 Board of Regents (S.C. Res. 4, similar to H. C. Res. 1006 and 1015) To amend Article IX of the constitution of the State of Colorado, concerning the regents of the University of Colorado; to increase the members from six to nine and to provide for their appointment by the governor.

6-30 University Regents Powers (H.C. Res. 1002, similar to H.C. Res. 1003) To submit to the qualified electors an amendment to Article VIII of the constitution of the State of Colorado, authorizing the regents of the University of Colorado to establish colleges, departments, or branches of the University at Denver and to grant degrees and academic recognition to students completing programs there.

(A) First Special Session

None reported.

(B) Second Special Session

None reported.

CONNECTICUT (7)

(A) First Special Session, April 21-23, 1964
(B) Second Special Session, August 3-September 10, 1964
(C) Third Special Session, November 10 (still convened December 31, 1964)

No higher education legislation considered at these special sessions.

DELAWARE (8)

Regular Session, February 4-November 3, 1964

Legislation Enacted

8-1 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Ch. 288) Creates a Higher Educational Aid Advisory Commission with powers and duties to carry out the necessary administrative procedures for the State's participation in the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act, P.L. 88-204; designates appointment by the governor of four public members, three institutional members, representing specified institutions, and the State superintendent of public instruction as ex officio; provides that additional institutional members may be appointed; and empowers the Commission to collect, correlate, and analyze data relating to the extent and character of physical facilities in the State used for higher education purposes. (H.B. 548, as amended by H. amendments No. 1 and 2.)

8-2 Trustee Authority (No ch. no.) Amends existing legislation relating to the charter of the University of Delaware by clarifying and redefining certain powers of the Board of Trustees; expressly limits the powers of any State official to inquire into the sources, management, or disposition of any funds or property coming to the University of Delaware otherwise than by State appropriation. (H.B. 504)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

FLORIDA (9)

Had no legislative sessions during 1964.

GEORGIA (10)

(A) Regular Session, January 13-February 21, 1964
(B) Special Session, May 4-June 25, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

10-1 Building Authority (Act 562) Amends existing law to clarify the term "revenue bonds" as it relates to the University System Building Authority, to set forth the remedies of bondholders, to provide for the responsibilities of the State relative to rents due the Authority, and to provide for the assignment of rentals due the Authority. (S.B. 246)

10 * Appropriation, Supplementary (Act 638) Appropriates an additional $200,000 for 1964-65 to the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital. (H.B. 950)

10-3 Bond Issue Procedures (Act 783) Amends existing law to remove the prohibition relative to the issuance of bonds based on the percentage of income available to the Board of Regents. (H.B. 1062)

10-4 Compensation of Regents (Act 891) Amends existing law to provide that members of the Board of Regents receive no salary but receive $20 per day for meeting days or inspection tours in addition to expenses incurred in connection with meetings and tours. (H.B. 1065)

10-5 Junior Colleges (Act 967) Amends existing law relating to the establishment and financing of junior colleges by removing the requirement of approval by the Board of Regents prior to the establishment of a junior college and by providing as the only direct financial contribution of the State to existing junior colleges a sum annually of $300 per academic year for each full-time student for instruction and maintenance purposes. (H.B. 1180)

10-6 Scholarships (Act 982) Establishes the Georgia State Scholarship Commission, provides for the duties, responsibilities and organization of the Commission, and establishes certain requirements for the granting of scholarships to students in the paramedical or other professional and educational fields except those in a program leading to the M. D. degree. (S.B. 190)

10-7 State Educational Development Council (Act 984) Establishes the Georgia Educational Improvement Council, provides for its duties, organization,and reimbursement, and defines its purpose as the study of the long-range educational needs of Georgia. (S.B. 198)

10-8 Science and Technology Commission (Act 987) Establishes the Georgia Science and Technology Commission provides for its duties, organization, and reimbursement; repeals the Georgia Nuclear Advisory Commission, and provides for the establishment of a committee of outstanding scientists to advise the Commission on policies and emphasis in scientific programs. (S.B. 283)

10-9 Dental College Establishment (Act 224) Recommends that the Board of Regents allocate sufficient funds for the establishment of a dental college located in Augusta, Georgia. (H. Res. 493)

10-10 Student Loans (Act 1002) Creates the Georgia Higher Education Assistance Corporation, provides for its powers, duties, and organization, and establishes the procedure for granting loans to students in higher education. (H.B. 1089)

10-11 Junior College Capital Facilities (Act 106) Proposes a constitutional amendment to grant authority to Thomas County to issue bonds in order to establish educational facilities beyond the 12th grade. (H.Res. 442-1029)

10-12 Junior College Capital Facilities (Act 109) Proposes a constitutional amendment to grant authority to Whitfield County to issue bonds in order to establish educational facilities beyond the 12th grade. (H.Res. 432-994)

10-13 Medical Education Loans or Scholarships (Act 153) Proposes a constitutional amendment to provide that credit received toward the repayment of medical loans or scholarships by work at Milledgeville State Hospital or any prison or work camp operated by the State Board of Corrections be retroactive. (H.Res. 404-917)

10-14 Scholarships (Act 166) Proposes a constitutional amendment to require the General Assembly to provide a State scholarship commission for the granting of scholarships to students studying in the paramedical, professional or educational fields. (S.Res. 146)

10-15 Student Loans (Act 171) Proposes a constitutional amendment to authorize the General Assembly to provide a program of student loans and for the payment of interest on student loans for higher education and to create an administering body. (H.Res. 457-1090)

10-16 Junior College Capital Facilities (Act 214) Proposes a constitutional amendment to grant authority to Floyd County to issue bonds in order to establish educational facilities beyond the 12th grade. (S.Res. 196)

(B) Special Session

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

(A) Regular Session

10-17 Junior College System (S.B. 9) To provide for the establishment of a junior college program as part of the public school system and to provide for the organization, financing, and control of the program.

10-18 Income Tax Exemption (S.B. 96) To provide for tax exemptions of up to 75 percent of the amount spent in tuition and other expenses on persons attending institutions of higher learning provided that persons for whom expenses are paid cannot be claimed as exemptions.

10-19 Honorary Degrees (S.B. 321) To prohibit educational institutions in the State of Georgia which are not accredited or whose credits are not accepted on transfer to accredited institutions from awarding honorary degrees.

10-20 Pharmaceutical Education (S. Res. 28) To create an interim committee to study the feasibility and advisability of placing the Southern College of Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents.

10-21 Vocational-Technical Schools (S.Res. 183) To direct the State Department of Education to conduct a study in an effort to determine the emphasis the State should place on the development of vocational-technical schools.

10-22 Institutional Establishment (S. Res. 230, same as H. Res. 490) To request the Board of Regents to establish a 4-year college at the Middle Georgia College.

10-23 Federal Aid (H. Res. 69) To request that the Georgia Congressional Delegation urge the passage of legislation providing Federal aid to education without burdensome Federal control and restraint.

10-24 Agricultural-Engineering Building (H. Res. 261) To instruct the Board of Regents to take necessary measures for the immediate construction of an Agricultural-Engineering Building at the University of Georgia.

10-25 Pharmaceutical Scholarships (H. Res. 40-77) To propose a constitutional amendment to authorize the General Assembly to provide for scholarships for pharmaceutical students.

10-26 Nuclear and Space Commission (H. Res. 415-939) To create and provide for the organization and duties of the Georgia Nuclear and Space Commission and to repeal existing legislation to abolish the Georgia Nuclear Advisory Commission.

10-27 Student Loans (H. Res. 444-1033) To propose a constitutional amendment to provide that the General Assembly have power to guarantee payment of interest on loans to students in a program of higher education and to provide that the board of regents have power to administer this fund.

(B) Special Session

10-28 State Administration (H. Res. 6-1) To amend the Constitution by striking entirely Articles I-XVI and substituting instead a largely reorganized and rewritten constitution, by which education is dealt with in Article 6 rather than Article VIII. As amended, the Constitution would recreate as a constitutional board the board of regents of the University System of Georgia with appointment to the board granted by the governor and confirmed by the senate with further powers and duties provided by law.

HAWAII (11)

(A) Regular Session, February 19-March 28, 1964
(B) Special Session, July 23-August 26, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

11-1 Parking (Act 3) Amends existing legislation relating to the powers of the board of regents of the University of Hawaii to include the making of rules and regulations governing the traffic and parking conditions on campuses of the University; defines parking facilities as university projects; authorizes the board to issue revenue bonds to construct parking facilities; and establishes a university parking revolving fund in the State treasury. (S.B. 272, similar to H.B. 358)

11-2 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Act 37) Establishes a temporary commission on higher education facilities to perform such duties as may be necessary with respect to receipt of grants-in-aid under the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963; states that the commission shall be of nine members broadly representative of the public and higher education; and provides that members shall be appointed by the governor and serve at his pleasure. (H.B. 562, related to S.B. 332)

11-3 Community Colleges (Act 39) Authorizes the board of regents of the University of Hawaii to create community colleges (except on the Island of Hawaii) to provide 2-year college transfer and general education programs, semiprofessional, technical vocational, and continuing education programs, and other appropriate educational programs and services, and to provide for the inclusion of the technical schools of the department of education in such community colleges as are planned and established; stipulates that the board of regents shall have the same powers over the community colleges as it has over the University in general; and provides for the transfer of programs beyond the 12th-grade level in public technical education from the department of education to the University of Hawaii, together with personnel, facilities, and equipment necessary for the conduct of such programs. (H.B. 257,H.D. 1, related to S.B. 95, S.B. 101, 105, 131, 262, and 331, and H.B. 172,379, 472, and 563)

11-4 * Appropriation (Act 50) Makes appropriations for the State government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following (H.B. 2):

38

Current Operation		$ Amount (1964-65)
University of Hawaii - Net appropriations not including estimated receipts)		
Administration		755,887
General activities	1/	453,820
Student services		510,565
Instruction	2/	9,173,552
Summer session	3/	- - -
College of General Studies		105,112
Library		814,660
Organized research		1,106,006
Operation and maintenance		1,526,699
Agricultural experiment station		1,807,339
Cooperative extension service		708,762
International activities and contracts		55,315

1/ Includes university press, alumni office, intercollegiate athletics, legislative reference bureau, aquarium, and preservation of Hawaiian language and culture.

2/ Includes auxiliary instructional activities, resident instruction, and Hilo campus.

3/ Summer session is self-supporting.

11-5 * Appropriation (Act 52) Makes appropriations for construction of physical facilities for agencies of State government including the following (S.B. 2):

Capital Outlay	$ Amount
University of Hawaii - Total for other than community colleges and Hilo campus	4,277,000
Community colleges - total	142,916
Hilo campus - total	81,000

11-6 Employment Relations (Act 56) Authorizes the Hawaii Employment Relations Board to employ a qualified attorney to serve as its hearings officer-counsel who is not subject to the civil service laws of the State, and must devote his full time to his duties. (S.B. 255)

11-7 Biomedical Sciences Program (No Act No.) Expresses appreciation to Hawaii members of the Federal Congress, officials of the University of California, University of Hawaii, and the Commonwealth Fund of New York for completion of the study of the biomedical sciences programs for the University of Hawaii and endorses the "central concepts of the program" as set forth in the study. (S.C. Res. 7, similar to H.C. Res. 15)

11-8 Hawaiian Culture (No Act No.) Requests the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii to review the scope of activities of the Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art, and Culture with the intent of expanding and intensifying its efforts in these areas. (S.C. Res. 12)

11-9 Student Financial Aid (No Act No.) Requests the University of Hawaii in cooperation with Chaminade College. Church College, and the department of education to prepare a comprehensive statewide financial aid program, including recommendations for appropriations and legislation, to become effective at the beginning of the 1965-66 academic year. (S.R. 41)

11-10 Land Acquisition (No Act No.) Requests the governor to set aside State land adjoining the present Hilo campus of the University of Hawaii for use in expanding the campus. (S.Res. 47)

(B) Special Session

None considered.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

(A) Regular Session

11-11 State University Scholarships (S.B. 123) To increase the number of State scholarships at the University of Hawaii and to change the maximum number of scholarships to be provided among the several senatorial districts at any one time.

11-12 Scholarships (S.B. 124) To establish State scholarships to accredited colleges and universities in the State of Hawaii; to provide scholarships on the basis of academic ability and for full-time study only; to apportion an unspecified amount of scholarships among six senatorial districts; to change the maximum number of scholarships among several senatorial districts by reallocating scholarships from a senatorial district which has fewer qualified candidates; to establish a scholarship committee of representatives from the accredited colleges and universities in the State; to provide for scholarships to a maximum of $600 per academic year per student for use in meeting tuition costs; to establish procedures for repayment of scholarships granted; and to make an appropriation (amount not specified) to meet the costs of the program.

11-13 * Education Television (S.B. 126) To appropriate out of State general revenues not otherwise appropriated $346,949 for the initial planning, constructing, and equipping of educational television facilities in the State of Hawaii, as specified by the University of Hawaii after consultation with the department of education, and to appropriate $138,233 for the operation of educational television for the period from passage of the bill to June 30, 1965.

11-14 Loans (S.B. 126) To establish a scholarship loan fund to be administered by the University of Hawaii; to make such scholarship loans to students needing financial help to be able to attend the University; to stipulate repayment without interest within 5 years after the student ceases to carry a full-time course of study at the University; to require that the University form a scholarship loan commission of five members who shall receive and process applications, formulate rules and regulations necessary to implement the scholarship loan program; and to appropriate funds (amount not specified), which shall constitute a revolving fund, for the purposes of this act.

11-15 Tuition (S.B. 185, similar to S.B. 190, 269, 297, and H.B. 255, 411, and 564) To amend existing legislation relating to the authority of the board of regents of the University of Hawaii to increase any or all fees, except tuition fees, so that charges above those included in the maximum authorized tuition of $170 per academic year can be levied on students attending the University. (Additional revenues derived from increased fees are necessary as aids in meeting the requirements of the operating and capital improvement budget for the fiscal year 1964-65.)

11-16 * Appropriation (S.B. 186) To appropriate out of the general revenue of the State sums for the construction of public improvements including $400,000 for an auditorium at the University of Hawaii, Hilo campus; $100,000 for faculty housing at this campus; and $201,000 for the Hawaii Technical School.

11-17 Employee Annuities (S.B. 209, similar to H.B. 399) To amend existing legislation relating to the powers of the Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii so that these agencies could enter into agreements with their employees to purchase annuities in accord with Section 403 (b) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

11-18 Fraudulent Degrees (S.B. 230) To define a "degree granting institution" as a school, academy, institute, junior college, college or university which furnishes or offers to furnish instruction leading to an academic or professional degree beyond the secondary level; to establish procedures for authorizing the operation and maintenance of such institutions; to establish controls of degrees offered by other than residence institutions; and to establish penalties for unlawful representation or refusal to comply with provisions of the act.

11-19 * Appropriation (S.B. 316) To appropriate $7,000 for the further renovation of the Kona extension service building in Kona, County of Hawaii.

11-20 Board Autonomy (S.B. 322) To amend existing legislation to give greater operating and capital budgetary autonomy, control, and discretion to the board of regents of the University of Hawaii with special reference to control of operating expenditures and financial planning of the University, control of capital improvements, initiation and deferment of capital improvements, transfer and lapsing of funds, and budgeting of non-State funds; and to stipulate methods of reporting by the board to the legislature on these matters.

11-21 * Dental Education (H.B. 118) To initiate plans to establish a college of dentistry at the University of Hawaii and to appropriate an unspecified amount for this purpose.

11-22 * Pest Control and Research (H.B. 148) To appropriate $500,000 to the governor's office for pest control and research by the Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii.

11-23 Board of Regents (H.B. 253) To amend the State constitution to change the provisions governing membership of the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii, and to remove the president of the University and the superintendent of the department of education from membership on the Board, and to change the method of appointment of members and to require that at least part of the membership of the Board shall represent geographic subdivisions of the State.

11-24 * Scholarships (H.B. 290) To establish scholarships for student attendance at out-of-State colleges and universities; to make eligible in competition for such scholarships any Hawaii resident who qualifies academically for admission to a professional school of "forestry, fisheries, and wildlife; librarian training; social work, etc." and who desires to complete such professional training in another State; to authorize 30 scholarships per year for this purpose; to limit scholarships to $800 per academic year; to set forth procedures for selection of recipients from eligible students; and to make an appropriation (amount not specified) for purposes of this program.

11-25 * Horticultural Satellite Station (H.B. 535) To appropriate $50,000 for the development of State-owned land on the Island of Maui as an horticultural satellite station.

11-26 Pacific and Asian Affairs (S.C. Res. 27) To authorize and encourage the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii to provide space to the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council, at no cost to the State or the University and to enter into a contract for this purpose.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

42

IDAHO (12)

Special Session, July 29-August 1, 1964

No higher education legislation considered at this special session.

ILLINOIS (13)

Special Session, January 6-28, 1964

Legislation Enacted

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

13-1 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (S.B. 6, same as H.B. 3) To extend the powers and duties of the board of higher education to include the formulation and administration of a State plan for the construction of academic facilities for public and private institutions of higher education as required by Federal statute, and to receive and administer any funds distributed by the Federal Government for this purpose. (Note: The Illinois attorney general has ruled that these two proposals were unnecessary because the board already had this power.)

INDIANA (14)

Had no legislative sessions during 1964.

IOWA (15)

Extraordinary Session, February 24-April 8, 1964

Legislation Enacted

15-1 Junior Colleges (Ch. 8) Provides for the approval and accrediting of all public schools and public junior colleges presently or hereafter operating in the State; authorizes their participation in State distributive funds; and certifies their students and graduates as students and graduates of officially accredited, qualified, and approved schools. Provisions of this Act expire on July 4, 1965. (H.F. 20)

15-2 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Ch. 9) Establishes a commission as the State agency to administer a plan for higher education facilities construction and to qualify for Federal funds available to the State of Iowa; stipulates that membership on the commission shall include a member of the State board of regents or the secretary thereof, the superintendent of public instruction, a member of the State advisory committee for vocational education, a member of the Senate, a member of the House of Representatives, and four additional members, appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be selected by the privately controlled higher educational institutions in the State; sets forth the methods of appointment of each of the members of the commission; and makes the commission responsible for the preparation and administration of a State plan for higher education facilities as required under Federal P. L. 88-204. (H.F. 10)

15-3 Junior College Facilities Financing (Ch. 11) Authorizes school corporations to incur indebtedness and issue bonds to defray the cost of building, furnishing, reconstructing, repairing, improving or remodeling public community or junior college buildings; repeals earlier legislation and sets maximum bonded debt limit at 5 percent of the actual value of the taxable property of said school corporations; requires favorable vote of the people in the district equal to at least 60 percent of the total votes cast to approve a bond issue; and authorizes taxes for repayment of bonds issued. (H.F. 1)

15-4 Junior College Establishment (Ch. 22) Legalizes and validates proceedings of school corporations providing for the organization, establishment, and maintenance of public community or junior colleges, and stipulates that the act is adopted for the purpose of facilitating the issuance of bonds by local school districts for junior college purposes. (S.F. 4)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

KANSAS (16)

(A) Regular Session, January 14-February 12, 1964
(B) Special Session, February 17-22, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

16-1 * Appropriation (Ch. 2) Makes appropriations and authorizes expenditures for the fiscal year 1964 and reappropriates unencumbered balances for fiscal year 1964 to the governor's department, including $10,000 for operating expenses of the governor's commission on higher education facilities in Kansas. (S.B. 26)

16-2 * Appropriation (Ch. 5) Makes appropriations for the fiscal year 1965 for support of current operations of the State Department of Public Instruction, including $80,000 to be paid to Washburn University from the Municipal University fund in addition to all other funds authorized by law. (S.B. 9)

16-3 * Appropriation (Ch. 11) Appropriates funds for current operations and capital outlay from general and special revenue funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965; Part II (Secs. 13-26) generally appropriates the full amounts of fees, or estimates of income from fees, which are collected as special revenue. (S.B. 23)

Part I Sec.	Current Operation	$ Amount
	Totals	(1964-65)
2	Fort Hays Kansas State College	2,437,907
3	Kansas State University	13,023,938
4	Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia	4,100,394
5	Kansas State College of Pittsburg	3,478,136
6	State Board of Regents	114,674
9	University of Kansas	12,883,508
10	University of Kansas Medical Center	6,186,472
11	Wichita State University	2,566,015
12	Research Foundation of Kansas	100,000
Part II Sec.	Special revenue fund appropriations:	
14	Fort Hays Kansas State College	
	General fees	773,350
	Oil and gas royalty fees	3,000
15	Kansas State University	
	General fees	1,950,745
	Interest on endowment	48,354
16	Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia	
	General fees	839,793

17	Kansas State College of Pittsburg	
	General fees	789,815
21	University of Kansas	
	General fees	3,048,412
	Interest	6,500
22	University of Kansas Medical Center	
	General fees	365,000
23	Wichita State University	
	General fees	1,606,700

Part III Sec.	Capital Outlay	
	From Kansas Educational Building Fund:	
29	Kansas State University	553,333
36	University of Kansas Medical Center	325,000

16-4 * Appropriation (Ch. 12) Appropriates $60,000 to the State board of regents for the fiscal year 1965 for payment of contractual obligations connected with education of Kansas students attending schools of dentistry. (S.B. 19)

16-5 * Appropriation (Ch. 21) Makes appropriations and transfers and authorizes expenditures from reappropriated balances of agencies of State government, including the following (S.B. 24):

Part II Sec.	Capital Outlay		$ Amount (1964-65)
	Sponsored research overhead fund:		
9	Kansas State University		17,269
10	University of Kansas		85,000
	Kansas Educational Building fund:		
12	Kansas State University--total	1/	1,305,000

1/ Stipulates that this is an amendment to 1963 legislation.

16-6 Land Sale (Ch. 29) Authorizes the State board of regents, for and on behalf of the Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, to sell, transfer, and convey certain real and personal property which was willed to the University, and authorizes the use of the proceeds of the sale for student loans and scholarships. (H. B. 11)

16-7 Revolving Funds (Ch. 30) Declares certain existing revolving funds in State-supported higher educational institutions to be permanent and establishes new revolving funds; lists the resulting established funds as follows (S.B. 22):

University of Kansas	$10,000
University of Kansas Medical Center	10,000
Kansas State University	10,000
Fort Hays Experiment Station	1,000
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia	2,000
Kansas State College of Pittsburg	2,000
Fort Hays Kansas State College	2,000
Wichita State University	5,000

16-8 Revenue Distribution (Ch. 40) Provides for the distribution of revenue from the Kansas retailers' sales tax act, including $165,214 to be credited to the Municipal University fund and $463,059 to be credited to the junior college fund. (S.B. 14)

16-9 Libraries (S.C. Res. 20) Directs the Kansas Legislative Council to make a study concerning the public libraries in Kansas, including college libraries, and report its findings and recommendations to the 1965 legislature.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(A) Regular Session

None reported.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

KENTUCKY (17)

Legislation Enacted

Regular Session, January 7-March 20, 1964

17-1 Physical Facilities Financing (Ch. 7) Broadens the powers of the State Property and Building Commission; requires that a building project of a State-supported higher education institution must be approved by the Commission before financial commitment by the college can be made; and amends the definition of building project to add the purchase and installation of movable equipment. (S.B. 3)

17-2 Medical and Dental Education (Ch. 8) Authorizes the expenditure of public funds for support of the Medical and Dental Schools of the University of Louisville; declares that these schools serve a public purpose; and repeals earlier law authorizing the Council of Public Higher Education to contract with the University of Louisville for medical research. (S.B 4)

17-3 Purchasing (Ch. 16) Establishes a program and procedure of purchasing and property control; mandates that all State purchasing be under the Director of Purchases, appointed by the Commissioner of Finance; makes the Division of Purchases responsible for formulation and administration of all procedures and controls for acquisition of property bought by State agencies, including institutions of higher learning; and requires sealed written bids on all purchases estimated to exceed $300. (H.B. 1)

17-4 Occupational Education (Ch. 26) Amends earlier law authorizing the Council on Public Higher Education to provide for a program of occupational qualification development; requires the Council to pay not more than $200 rather than $100 per school year for each student enrolled in any municipal junior college participating in the occupational qualification development program. (H.B. 217)

17-5 Board Powers (Ch. 82) Amends existing legislation relating to the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky by requiring the Board to provide for the compensation for all positions created and filled by the Board, and to allow the Board to establish and maintain a retirement plan or plans for its employees. (S.B. 232)

17-6 Student Loans (Ch. 185) Removes the disabilities of nonage of minors for purposes of borrowing money from a State or national bank for the purpose of attending an institution of higher education; limits obligations which minors can incur to those which do not bear interest in excess of 6 percent per year; and requires the signature of the minor's parent or guardian and of the financial officer of the institution attended on any instrument or loan. (H.B. 462)

17-7 Bond Issue (No Ch. No.) Approves a bond issue of $176 million in general obligation bonds the proceeds of which are to be used for the construction of highways and capital facilities of certain designated agencies, including $5,783,000 for the University of Kentucky, $8,327,000 for State colleges, and $ 3 million for medical education facilities; and calls for a general referendum of the voters of the Commonwealth for approval of the issue. (H.B. 474)

17-8 Centennial Celebration (No Ch. No.) Extends congratulations to The College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, which is observing a 3-year centennial celebration culminating in 1965. (S.Res. 72, same as H.Res. 149)

17-9 Centennial Celebration (No Ch. No.) Proclaims 1964 as the University of Kentucky's Centennial Year and reaffirms the faith of the legislature in and support of higher education and the University of Kentucky. (H.Res. 130)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

17-10 Municipal Colleges (H.B. 16) To amend existing legislation relating to municipal colleges in Kentucky to extend authority now held by cities of the second class to establish and operate municipal colleges to cities of the third class.

17-11 Student Loans (H.B. 147) To establish the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Corporation as a public body corporate to improve the higher educational opportunities of residents of the State by quaranteeing the loans of funds borrowed to attend colleges in the State.

17-12 * Scholarships (H.B. 351) To establish a State scholarship commission of seven members appointed by the governor and to found a program of scholarships for qualified students who are residents of the State and attending higher educational institutions in the State; to stipulate criteria for eligibility including that of financial need; to authorize 138 scholarships at a maximum of $500 depending on tuition and necessary fees of the institution attended; and to appropriate $75,000 for fiscal year 1964-65 and $150,000 for fiscal year 1965-66 for purposes of the act.

17-13 Nonresident Tuition (H.B. 465) To add to the duties of the Kentucky Council of Higher Education that of determining the amount of entrance fees and qualifications for admission to each public institution in Kentucky including the provision that the entrance fees for nonresident students shall be set at an amount not less than the average per student cost of such institutions.

LOUISIANA (18)

(A) Regular Session, May 11-July 9, 1964
(B) Special Session, November 16-December 3, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

18-1 Student Loans (Act 23) Provides for payment of interest up to 5 percent by the Louisiana Higher Education Assistance Commission on loans to students made by nongovernmental lending agencies; requires Commission approval of private institutions of higher learning desiring to participate in the progra; sets maximum loans as $1,000 for any school year to any one person and $5,000 at any one time; and stipulates that this legislation does not affect legislative scholarships granted prior to September 1, 1964. (H.B. 402)

18-2 Institutional Expansion (Act 41) Establishes as a branch of Louisiana State University a 2-year junior college for commuting students in the Shreveport-Bossier City area. (H.B. 37, similar to S.B. 227)

18-3 Institutional Expansion (Act 42) Establishes as a branch of Southern University a 2-year junior college for commuting students in the Shreveport-Bossier City area. (H.B. 83, similar to S. B. 226)

18-4 * Appropriation (Act 50) Makes appropriations for the fiscal year 1964-65 for the expenses of State government, including the following (H.B. 515):

Schedule	Current Operation Totals		$ Amount (1964-65)
53	Francis T. Nichols State College	1/	1,520,915
54	Grambling College	1/	3,117,766
55	Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	1/	4,619,557
56	McNeese State College	1/	2,487,839
57	Northeast Louisiana State College	1 & 2/	3,500,187
58	Northwestern State College	1/	3,636,242
59	Southeastern Louisiana State College	1/	3,517,829
60	Southern University & Agricultural and Mechanical College	1 & 3/	6,241,182
61	University of Southwestern Louisiana	1/	5,732,157
62	Board of Supervisors, Louisiana State University--Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	1 & 4/	26,551,072
170	T. H. Harris Scholarship Foundation		176,600
170	Southern Regional Education Board		211,000

1/ In addition to income from receipts directly collectible during 1964-65.

2/ Includes $250,000 for purchase of land.

3/ Includes $100,000 for purchase of land.

4/ Includes $300,000 for purchase of land.

18-5 Health Professions (Act 58) Authorizes the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to participate, with funds appropriated for its use, in the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963. (H.B. 296)

18-6 Institutional Expansion (Act 74) Authorizes the establishment, as a branch of Louisiana State University, a 2-year junior college for commuting students at Eunice in the Eunice-Ville Platte area. (H.B. 548, similar to H.B. 137)

18-7 Institutional Establishment (Act 257) Authorizes the State Board of Education to establish a 2-year junior college for commuting students in the 22d senatorial district, the exact location of the institution to be decided by the Board. (S.B. 349)

18-8 Transportation for College Students (Act 375) Authorizes parish and city school boards to provide free transportation for students attending any college, junior college, trade school, or vocational-technical school.

18-9 Mineral Rights (Act 395) Earmarks for State Board of Education use the revenues derived from minerals on properties of colleges under the Board, and stipulates that the revenues are for the colleges on whose properties said revenues have been derived. (S.B. 51)

18-10 Revenue Bond Procedures (Act 418) Amends prior legislation relating to construction of revenue producing facilities by boards of control of publicly supported institutions of higher learning in the State so as to include infirmaries and libraries among the facilities that can be built and financed through issuance of revenue bonds. (S.B. 380)

18-11 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Act 440) Establishes a State Commission for the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 as required by the Federal act; stipulates membership of nine persons representing among them the State Board of Education, the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University, the nonpublic institutions of higher education in the State, and the public at large; and sets forth the powers and duties of the Commission. (H.B. 1135)

18-12 * Working Capital Revolving Funds (Act 508) Provides for the establishment and reestablishment of agency working capital funds to be known as "revolving funds," including the following for financing the operation of dormitories, dining halls, bookstores, and related facilities: (H.B. 723)

Northwestern State College	$75,000
Southeastern Louisiana State College	75,000
University of Southwestern Louisiana	5,000
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	50,000
Southern University	40,000
Grambling College	10,000
McNeese State College	25,000
Francis T. Nicholls State College	20,000
Northeast Louisiana State College	25,000

18-13 Junior College Feasibility Study (H. C. Res. 48) Requests and authorizes the State superintendent of public instruction to make a feasibility study of the need for one or more commuter colleges (2-year community colleges) within the St. James, St. John, St. Charles, and Jefferson Parishes area.

18-14 Medical School Need (H.C. Res. 60) Requests and authorizes the Louisiana State Medical Society to study the need for another medical school in Louisiana, its best location, its best method of organization, and the cost of its establishment.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

(A) Regular Session

18-15 Institutional Establishment (S.B. 238) To establish a 2-year junior college for commuting students in Lasalle Parish under the State Board of Education.

18-16 Water Resources Research (S.B. 294) To designate the University of Southwest Louisiana as the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in carrying out the provisions of pending legislation related to water resources research.

18-17 Institutional Establishment (S.B. 355) To establish as a branch of Southern University a 2-year junior college for commuting students in Tangipahoa Parish.

18-18 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 10) To appropriate $1,500,000 to Southeastern Louisiana State College for capital improvements.

18-19 * Appropriation--Student Aid (H.B. 14, similar to H. B. 99 and 913) To appropriate $801,000 for the fiscal year 1964-65 for student aid in all State-operated institutions of higher education in the State to be distributed in the form of scholarships to students appointed by members of the legislature and the governor.

18-20 Institutional Establishment (H.B. 102, similar to H.B. 354) To establish, as a branch of Louisiana State University, a 2-year junior college for commuting students in the Catahoula, Concordia, and Franklin Parishes area.

18-21 Scholarships (H.B. 114) To repeal existing legislation relative to legislative fee exemption scholarships in its entirety.

18-22 * Appropriation--Student Aid (H.B. 115) To appropriate $750,000 for granting cash scholarships at State institutions of higher education, such scholarships to be granted on the basis of need and scholastic ability.

18-23 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 227) To appropriate $200,000 to Southeastern Louisiana State College for the fiscal year 1964-65 to enlarge the Agriculture Building.

18-24 Land and Funds Transfer (H.B. 303) To provide for transfer of lands, property, funds, and revenue of the Lafourche Basin Levee District, except certain specified buildings, to the State Board of Education to improve, expand, and operate the Francis T. Nicholls State college and for certain improvements at the Jefferson Parish Trade School.

18-25 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 356) To appropriate $2 million to the State Board of Education for the fiscal year 1964-65 to construct and equip buildings at a junior college for commuter students in the Shreveport-Bossier area.

18-26 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H. B. 357) To appropriate $4 million to the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University for the fiscal year 1964-65 to construct and equip buildings and acquire land for a 2-year junior college for commuter students in the Shreveport-Bossier area.

18-27 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 381) To appropriate $3 million to the University of Southwestern Louisiana for the fiscal year 1964-65 to construct an educational center to train teachers in first quality education.

18-28 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 384) To appropriate $1,500,000 to the University of Southwestern Louisiana for the fiscal year 1964-65 to renovate and enlarge the Memorial Student Union.

18-29 Institutional Establishment (H.B. 457) To establish a 2-year junior college for commuting students in the Parish of Evangeline and to make the State Board of Education responsible for its operation.

18-30 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 527) To appropriate $2,768,304 to the Francis T. Nicholls State College for the fiscal year 1964-65 to be used for capital outlay purposes.

18-31 State Junior College Board (H.B. 540) To amend the constitution to provide for a State Junior College Board of five members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate; to make the board responsible for a State junior college system not to exceed 12 institutions; and to set forth the powers and duties of the Board, including prescription of courses of study in academic, semiprofessional, and technical fields.

18-32 Institutional Establishment (H.B. 578) To establish, as a branch or extension of Louisiana State University, a 2-year junior college for commuting students in Jennings in Jefferson Davis Parish.

18-33 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 597) To appropriate $2,839,157 to the State Junior College Board for the fiscal year 1964-65 to carry out the provisions proposed in H.B. 540. (See 18-28)

18-34 * Appropriation--Firemen's Training School (H.B. 601) To appropriate an additional $42,000 to Louisiana State University for the fiscal year 1964-65 to operate and maintain the In-Service Firemen's Training School.

18-35 * Appropriation--Crawfish Farm (H.B. 826) To appropriate $45,000 to Louisiana State University for the fiscal year 1964-65 to establish an experimental crawfish farm.

18-36 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 1003) To appropriate $19,882 to Louisiana Polytechnic Institute for the fiscal year 1964-65 to equip a business administration building.

18-37 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 1012) To appropriate $690,000 to Louisiana State University for the fiscal year 1964-65 to be used to match Federal funds from the National Science Foundation and Atomic Energy Commission to build a nuclear reactor.

18-38 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 1014) To appropriate $1,750,000 to Louisiana Polytechnic Institute for the fiscal year 1964-65 to construct a multipurpose classroom building.

18-39 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 1021) To appropriate $742,460 to Grambling College for the fiscal year 1964-65 to be used for capital outlay purposes.

18-40 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (H.B. 1025) To appropriate $176,000 to Northwestern State College in Natchitoches for the fiscal year 1964-65 to replace equipment and procure engineering services for college power plant.

18-41 Degree-Granting Authority (H.B. 1105) To empower Most Holy Sacrament Junior College of Lafayette to confer such literary honors and degrees as are conferred by any colleges, universities, or schools of higher education in the United States and Europe.

18-42 Institutional Establishment (H.B. 1166) To establish as a branch or extension of Louisiana State University, a 2-year junior college in St. Tammany Parish. (See Act 257, supra.)

18-43 Institutional Establishment (S.C. Res. 36) To authorize and request the State superintendent of public education to conduct a feasibility study of the need for a 2-year junior college for commuting students to operate as a branch or extension of Southern University in Tangipahoa Parish or any of the adjoining parishes.

18-44 State Study (H.C. Res. 34) To establish a joint legislative committee to study ways and means of securing additional revenues on the local level for support of higher education in the State and to require a report by the next session of the legislature.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

MAINE (19)

(A) First Special Session, January 6-17, 1964
(B) Second Special Session, September 28-30, 1964

No higher education legislation considered at these special sessions.

MARYLAND (20)

(A) Regular Session, February 5-March 5, 1964
(B) First Special Session, March 11-14, 1964
(C) Second Special Session, November 6, 1964

Legislation Enacted

Regular Session

20-1 Student Loan Corporation (Ch. 9) Changes requirement of age for service by persons as directors of the Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation by deleting the requirement that no director serve after reaching 70 years of age. (S.B. 62)

20-2 State Administration (Ch. 40) Amends existing legislation to abolish the present Advisory Council for Higher Education and establish the new Advisory Council for Higher Education to consist of nine members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, of whom no two members shall have attended the same institution of higher learning; and states that each member shall be appointed for a term of 6 years. (S.B. 197)

20-3 * Appropriation (Ch. 68) Makes appropriations for the support of the State government and for the aid of schools and colleges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following (S.B. 1):

Budget Item	Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
13.02.00.01-.08	Morgan State College	3,864,929
13.02.00.09	Graduate Program	134,740
13.03.00.01-.05	St. Mary's Seminary Junior College	438,441
13.04.03.09	State Department of Education Junior Colleges	1,512,225
13.04.09.01	Maryland Teachers Retirement System - Retirement contributions for University of Maryland teachers	1,500,771
13.04.10.00	State Aided Educational Institutions	
13.04.10.05	Johns Hopkins University	210,000
13.04.10.07	Maryland Institute	25,000
13.04.10.08	St. John's College	80,000
13.04.10.09	Washington College	100,000
13.04.10.11	Western Maryland College	100,000
13.04.10.12	Hood College	100,000
13.04.10.13	Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore	35,000

13.05.00.00	University of Maryland and State Board of Agriculture	
13.05.00.01	Administration	1,542,336
13.05.00.02	Libraries	1,174,626
13.05.00.03	Instruction - College Park	11,453,096
13.05.00.04	Instruction - Baltimore	3,963,828
13.05.00.05	University Hospital	10,183,589
13.05.00.06	Research	3,434,174
13.05.00.07	Extension Education	2,825,948
13.05.00.08	Public Services	1,528,314
13.05.00.09	Physical Plant Maintenance and Operation	5,607,188
13.05.00.10	Student Services	777,347
13.05.00.11	General Expenses	496,446
13.05.00.12	Maryland State College at Princess Anne	1,183,570
13.05.00.03	Instruction - College Park 1/	62,525
13.05.00.13	Instruction - Baltimore 1/	66,615
13.07.00.00	State Scholarship Board	
13.07.00.01	General Operations	38,023
13.07.00.02	General State Tuition Scholarships	247,000
13.07.00.03	Teacher Education Scholarships	323,000
13.08.01.00	Board of Trustees of State Colleges	
13.08.01.01	General Administration	70,259
13.08.02.01 -.05	Bowie State College - total	851,486
13.08.03.01 -.05	Coppin State College - total	661,933
13.08.04.01 -.05	Frostburg State College - total	2,147,453
13.08.05.01 -.05	Salisbury State College - total	937,543
13.08.06.01 -.05	Towson State College - total	2,984,733
13.09.00.00	Advisory Council for Higher Education	
13.09.00.01	General Administration	36,117
06.03.00.00	Board of Public Works	
06.03.00.25	For expenditures in connection with National Defense Education Act	191,155
06.03.00.29	To provide free tuition for State teacher education students at the University of Maryland, Maryland State College, and Morgan State College	607,800

1/ Items included in supplemental budget provisions of Chapter 68.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

20-4 Tax Exemption (H.B. 190) To provide for an exclusion from gross income under the State income tax of actual expenses of taxpayers for tuition fees at institutions of higher learning.

20-5 State Administration (S.J. Res. 13, similar to H. J. Res. 36) To restate the legislative intent of the law enacted in 1963 to create an advisory council on higher education so as to make it entirely clear that the purpose of this agency was to initiate and continue studies and make recommendations leading to an orderly and effective development of all types of higher education, so that all institutions and all prospective students might best be served.

20-6 Policy for Institutional Expansion (S. J. Res. 15) To affirm the legislative intent that under the Advisory Council for Higher Education, which was created in 1963, the several State colleges are to be expanded and developed into effective and diversified institutions available to prospective students throughout the State, and, further, that as part of the legislative intent, the growth and expansion of the University of Maryland is not automatically to foreclose the several State colleges from their own proper expansion and development.

20-7 Statewide Expansion (S.J. Res. 16) To urge the Advisory Council for Higher Education to assert and exercise at once the powers and prerogatives clearly given it in the 1963 statute which created the Council, and further, to urge the University of Maryland to give prompt compliance to the spirit, intent, and clear wording of the 1963 act and to desist from further unilateral and independent forays into uncharted and unorganized expansions of its facilities.

20-8 Junior Colleges (H.J. Res. 25) To urge the Advisory Council for Higher Education to commence at once a study of the educational purposes and functions and the curriculum of the public junior colleges in the State and to submit a report with recommendations to the governor and to the General Assembly prior to the 1965 session.

20-9 Statewide Expansion (H.J. Res. 31) To emphasize again the position of the General Assembly to expend no public funds for additional college facilities in Maryland except with the approval of the Advisory Council for Higher Education.

(B) First Special Session

None reported.

(C) Second Special Session

None reported.

MASSACHUSETTS (21)

Regular Session, January 1-July 4, 1964

Legislation Enacted

21-1 Degrees (Acts Ch. 66) Amends existing legislation to state that no educational institution located within the Commonwealth shall award degrees unless authorized to do so by the Commonwealth.

21-2 Student Housing (Acts Ch. 90) Names a special commission to consist of three members of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of making an investigation and study of the licensing of dormitories and fraternity houses that house college students off college campuses.

21-3 Special Education Center (Ch. 105) Provides for an investigation and study by the Department of Mental Health, relative to the construction of a special educational center at the Fitchburg State Teachers College; states that the department may employ such professional consultant and other assistants as may be necessary to carry out the objectives of this resolve; and requires the department to report to the General Court the results of its investigation and study, and its recommendations, if any, together with drafts of legislation necessary to carry out the recommendations advanced.

21-4 Year-Round Operation (Acts Ch. 114) Names a special commission to consist of two members of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, the Commissioner of Education or his designee, the president of the University of Massachusetts or his designee, the chairman of the board of trustees of the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute or his designee, two presidents of State colleges, the chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges or his designee, and four persons to be appointed by the Governor, to study the feasibility of year-round operation of the University of Massachusetts, State-operated colleges and the State-operated technological institutes.

21-5 Trustees (Acts Ch. 207) Provides that no more than four trustees of the board of trustees of the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute shall be residents of the same city or town, but provides also that the act shall not affect the tenure of any member of the board of trustees of the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute appointed prior to the effective date of the act.

21-6 * Appropriation (Acts Ch. 337) Appropriates funds for operation of the State government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following:

Item	Current Operation	$ Amount (1965-66)
	New England Board of Higher Education	
0476-01	Expenses	43,863
0476-02	Payments to medical and dental schools	150,000
	Mental, Dental, Nursing Scholarship Board	
0479-01	Expenses	650
0479-02	Scholarships	150,000
	Department of Education	
1301-07	Expenses of holding teachers' institutes	1,200
1301-15	Expenses of Advisory Board of Higher Education Policy	22,795
1301-25	Expenses of the Board of Collegiate Authority	400
1313-01	Division of University Extension	285,000
1327-10	Massachusetts Maritime Academy	550,098
1329-01 to 1339-01	Division of State Colleges - total	10,728,907
	Bradford Durfee College of Technology	
1340-01	Expenses	613,510
1340-10	Scholarships	3,750
	New Bedford Institute of Technology	
1342-01	Expenses	652,290
1342-10	Scholarships	3,750
	Lowell Technological Institute	
1345-01	Expenses	2,277,500
1345-22	Science encouragement program	5,000
1345-42	Scholarships	15,000
	Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute	
1347-01	Expenses	42,754
	University of Massachusetts	
1350-01	Expenses	16,887,000
1350-35-36-70	Special expense items - total	38,200
1350-96	Scholarships (Including National Defense Scholarships)	396,400
1360-01 to 1369-00	Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges - total	2,128,999
	Board of Educational Assistance	
1394-01	Expenses	14,196
1394-02	Scholarships	400,000
1394-03	Scholarships as authorized by the general laws	15,000
	Department of Education	
2613-19	Reimbursement to cities and towns for maintenance of extended courses	60,000

21-7 **State Administration--Federal Facilities Act** (Ch. 388) Establishes a Higher Education Facilities Commission which shall consist of the commissioner of education or his designee, the president of the University of Massachusetts or his designee, the president of Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute or his designee, the chairman of the board of trustees of the State colleges, and the chairman of the board of regional community colleges (all of the foregoing members to serve as ex officiis); and 13 persons to be appointed by the governor, representing 4-year private technological colleges, the 2-year private technical colleges, the private women's colleges, the private colleges operated by religious societies or orders and the private junior colleges, and private colleges not included in the foregoing categories, and 3 of the 13 appointees are to represent the general public; and designates the powers and duties of the commission.

21-8 Trustees (Ch. 389) Stipulates that no trustee of any public institution of higher education operated by the State shall be eligible to be appointed to or hold any other office or position with said institution for a period of 3 years following the termination of his services as trustee.

21-9* Appropriation (Ch. 398) Makes appropriation for capital improvements of properties of the Commonwealth, for the period ending June 30, 1966, including the following:

Item	Capital Outlay Totals	$ Amount
	Department of Education for:	
8165-82-83	Massachusetts Maritime Academy	16,500
8165-84	Purchase of reference material	200,000
8165-85-87	Bridgewater State College	55,550
8165-88-89	Fitchburg State College	42,500
8165-90-91	Framingham State College	23,400
8165-92-93	Lowell State College	10,000
8165-94-95	North Adams State College	17,325
8165-96-97-98	Salem State College	43,000
8165-99 to 8265-01	Westfield State College	20,000
8265-02-03	Worcester State College	36,200
8265-04-05-06	Boston State College	34,500
8265-07-08	Massachusetts College of Art	3,500
8265-09	Bradford Durfee College of Technology	1,000
8265-10	New Bedford Institute of Technology	1,000
8265-11 to 15	Lowell Technological Institute	255,500
8265-16	Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute	5,000
8265-17 to 21	University of Massachusetts	1,028,000
8265-22 to 29	Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges	122,590

21-10 Building Name (Ch. 412) Designates the new electronics-plastics engineering building at the Lowell Technological Institute of Massachusetts to be known as the Herbert J. Ball Engineering Center.

21-11 Supplementary Appropriations (Ch. 424) Makes certain minor supplementary appropriations to appropriations made previously and set forth in the general appropriations act of 1963.

21-12 Institutional Consolidation (Ch. 495) Provides for the consolidation of the New Bedford Institute of Technology and the Bradford Durfee College of Technology into the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute.

21-13 Boards of Control (Ch. 561) Abolishes the Board of Commissioners of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy and places said academy within the Division of State Colleges.

21-14 Institutional Expansion (Ch. 562) Amends existing legislation related to the University of Massachusetts to authorize a branch of the University in the vicinity of the city of Boston.

21-15 Institutional Administration (Ch. 582) Amends laws relating to the administration of Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute to stipulate that the college shall continue as a State institution of higher learning and shall continue to be governed solely by the board of trustees.

21-16 Borrowing Authority (Ch. 623) Amends existing legislation relating to the Massachusetts State College Building Authority to increase the authorized amount of borrowed funds to $15 million.

21-17 * Appropriation (Ch. 640) Makes appropriations for capital expansion and improvement of various State institutions including the following:

Item	Capital Outlay - totals	$ Amount
8065-04	Massachusetts Maritime Academy	350,000
8065-05-86	State College at Bridgewater	270,000
8065-07	State College at Fitchburg	2,181,000
8065-08	State College at Lowell	119,000
8065-09	State College at North Adams	1,645,000
8065-10-11	State College at Salem	1,894,000
8065-12-13	State College at Westfield	110,000
8065-14	State College at Worcester	131,000
8065-15	State College at Boston	2,170,000

8065-16 to 8065-22	Lowell Technological Institute of Massachusetts	1,098,000
8065-23 to 8065-27	Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute	10,950,000
8065-28 to 8065-35	University of Massachusetts	10,329,000
8065-36 to 8065-41	Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges	2,228,000

21-18 * Appropriation (Ch. 665) Makes additional appropriations for operations of State government, including the following:

Item	Current Operation Totals	$ Amount
1313-01	Division of University Extension	4,748
1331-01 to 1336-01	Division of State Colleges	20,263
1345-01	Lowell Technological Institute of Massachusetts	74,602
1347-01	Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute	211,253
1350-01 to 1350-38	University of Massachusetts	290,000
1362-00 to 1370-00	Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges	77,182

21-19 Building Authority (Ch. 703) Establishes the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute Building Authority; designates nine members appointed by the governor; sets forth the powers and duties of the Authority relative to the capital expansion of the Institute; authorizes the Authority to invest funds; and stipulates that these financial commitments do not otherwise pledge the credit of the Commonwealth.

21-20 Land Easements (Ch. 702) Authorizes the Board of Trustees of Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute to grant easements to public utility companies for relocation of power lines on the campus.

21-21 Community Colleges (Ch. 737) Amends existing legislation regarding regional community colleges; reconstitutes the State Board of Regional Community Colleges to include 15 members, including the commissioner of education, the president of the University of Massachusetts, a president of a State college elected annually by the presidents of the State colleges, a president of a Massachusetts Technical Institute elected by the presidents of such institutes, and 11 members appointed by the governor. (H.B. 3249)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

21-22 Institutional Name Change (S.B. 75) To change the name of the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute to the John F. Kennedy University.

21-23 High School Student Information (S.B. 77) To authorize the Department of Education to furnish high school students with information relative to aid available for higher education.

21-24 Institutional Establishment (S.B. 87) To provide for the establishment of the North Shore Community College.

21-25 Institutional Establishment (S.B. 88) To provide for the establishment of the Lynn Community College.

21-26 Local Community College Survey (S.B. 90) To provide for an investigation and study by the Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges relating to the need for a community college in the area in which the city of Malden is located.

21-27 Building Construction (S.B. 100) To provide for the construction of classroom and other buildings at the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute.

21-28 Graduate Fellowships (S.B. 711) To authorize the Board of Educational Assistance to grant fellowship awards to certain graduate students who are currently enrolled in accredited universities in the United States or Canada for the purpose of obtaining an advanced degree.

21-29 Institutional Establishment (H.B. 135) To authorize the Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges to establish a regional community college in the southeast district of the Commonwealth.

21-30 Evening School Establishment (H.B. 138) To provide for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to the advisability and feasibility of establishing an evening school at the University of Massachusetts.

21-31 Institutional Establishment (H. B. 338) To provide for the establishment of a community college in the city of Quincy.

21-32 Marine Biology and Fisheries (H.B. 339) To provide for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to the establishment of marine biology and commercial fisheries courses at the University of Massachusetts.

21-33 Law School (H.B. 341) To provide for the establishment of a law school at the University of Massachusetts.

21-34 Political Science Courses (H.B. 1712) To provide that courses in political science shall be offered in certain schools, colleges, and universities of the Commonwealth.

21-35 Building Construction (H.B. 1898) To provide for the construction of a maintenance and storage building and garage at the Lowell Technological Institute.

21-36 Personnel Authorization (H.B. 1899) To establish the post of librarian in regional community colleges.

21-37 Personnel Authorization (H.B. 1901) To provide for the appointment of a full-time guidance director in each community college.

21-38 Institutional Name Change (H.B. 2302) To provide for the change of name of the Quinsigamond Community College to the Worcester Community College.

21-39 State Community College Board (H.B. 2303) To abolish the Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges and create a new Board of Regional Community Colleges within the Department of Education.

21-40 Private College Licensing (H.B. 2557) To provide that private business schools be licensed.

21-41 Institutional Establishment (H.B. 2864) To provide for the establishment of a regional community college in the city of Fall River.

21-42 Law School Study (H.B. 2865) To provide for an investigation relative to the advisability of the establishment of a law school at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

MICHIGAN (22)

Regular Session, January 8-May 29, 1964

Legislation Enacted

22-1 Borrowing Authority (Act 14) Amends existing legislation regarding the boards of control of Central Michigan University, Eastern Michigan University, Northern Michigan University and Western Michigan University; authorizes these boards, with the approval of the legislature, to acquire land or erect buildings, or alter, equip or maintain them, to be used as residence halls, apartments, dining facilities, student centers, auditoriums and other educational facilities; authorizes a board to borrow funds to finance capital development costs and to use income from such facilities to repay boards; but specifically prohibits borrowing money on a board's general faith and credit or creating liens upon its property. (H.B. 556)

22-2 Community Colleges (Act 123) Enables the board of any school district to contract with the board of any other school district maintaining a community college, or any other community college board, for the attendance thereat of its residents who possess the qualifications for enrollment in any such college; permits a board to pay the tuition in whole or in part of such students for such periods of time and covering such courses as may be agreed upon by the contracting districts and to provide transportation to and from the community college for these students. (H.B. 416, similar to S.B. 1200)

22-3 State Regulation for Private Higher Education (Act 142) Declares that the State Board of Education may approve or disapprove educational programs of nonincorporated privately operated institutions. (S.B. 1329)

22-4 Community College Districts (Act 184) Amends existing legislation relating to community college districts; stipulates that the community college district shall be directed and governed by a board of trustees consisting of six or more members; requires that where the community college district is composed of school districts, the regular community college election shall be held at the same time as the annual school elections of the constituent school districts; sets the term of office of the members, and calls for an election of the people in the proposed district on the question of forming such a district. (S.B. 1378, similar to S.B. 1405)

22-5 State Board for Public Community Colleges (Act 193) Creates a State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges; provides for its organization and functions; designates that the State Board of Education shall appoint eight members; and requires that the State

Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges, at least once each year, shall advise the State Board of Education concerning general supervision and planning for such colleges and requests for annual appropriations for their support. (S.B. 1410)

22-6 Scholarships (Act 208) Creates a program of State competitive scholarships to foster the pursuit of higher education; authorizes awards to students showing promise of satisfactory completion of undergraduate higher education study through competitive examinations and a continued satisfactory academic record in a course of study leading to a degree in a college or university in the State of Michigan; places administrative responsibility on the Higher Education Assistance Authority; sets eligibility of students also on residence, moral character, and high school standing; authorizes scholarships up to $800 for tuition and fees for the full academic year; and permits an applicant awarded a first-year scholarship or a renewal scholarship to choose any college or university in the State and any course of study he wishes to pursue. (S.B. 1437)

22-7 Higher Education Assistance Authority (Act 218) Establishes the membership of the Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority as the Superintendent of Public Instruction (ex officio) as chairman, two representatives from private colleges located within the State, one representative from community colleges located within the State, one representative each from the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University, three representatives from all other State supported 4-year colleges and universities within the State, 1 representative from the secondary schools of the State, and three representatives from the citizens of the State chosen for their interest in higher education; authorizes receipt of State appropriations for administering the program; authorizes agreement with a group life insurance carrier to insure each student receiving a loan; and authorizes the administration of a State scholarship program. (H.B. 543, similar to S.B. 1224, and S.B. 1304)

22-8 Higher Education Facilities Commission (Act 233) Establishes a State Higher Education Facilities Commission and prescribes its powers and duties; requires a membership of 11 members, 9 of whom shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate as follows: 1 member representing public colleges and universities in the State, 1 member representing private colleges and universities, 1 member representing public community colleges and junior colleges, and 6 residents of the State who are interested in higher education but are not officially associated with any public or private university; requires that the superintendent of public instruction and the comptroller shall be ex officio members without vote; and authorizes the commission to prepare a State plan for participation in the grant program authorized by the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, P. L. 88-204. (S.B. 1454)

22-9 Community College Districts (Act 237) Amends existing legislation to provide for a charter for community college districts to provide for the government, control, and administration of such districts; to establish procedures for the election of a board of trustees, define the powers and duties of the board; to provide for the assessment, levy, collection, and return of taxes for the district; to prescribe the tax limitation to prevail for such districts; and to provide for a referendum of the people on the question of forming such districts. (H.B. 807)

22-10 Vocational-Technical Education (Act 246) Amends earlier legislation regarding public instruction, provides that local intermediate school districts can offer programs of vocational-technical education; defines vocational or technical training or retraining to include individuals seeking training for gainful employment as semiskilled or skilled workers or technicians in recognized occupations, but excluding any program to fit individuals for employment in occupations which the superintendent of public instruction determines and specifies to be generally considered professional or as requiring a baccalaureate or higher degree; and stipulates that each board of an intermediate school district coming under the provision of the Act shall prepare annually a special education or area vocational-technical education budget. (H.B. 806)

22-11 * Appropriation (Act 259) Appropriates funds for State institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following (S.B. 1273):

Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
Higher Education Assistance Authority	847,591
Junior and Community Colleges	6,905,106
University of Michigan	44,086,139
Michigan State University	31,384,333
MSU Oakland	2,195,281
Agricultural experiment station	3,277,730
Agricultural extension services	2,534,269
Wayne State University	20,127,662
Ferris State College	3,254,885
Grand Valley State College	1,097,270
Michigan Technological University	4,098,237
Central Michigan University	4,177,175
Eastern Michigan University	4,794,562
Northern Michigan University	2,410,459
Western Michigan University	7,719,614

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22-12 * Appropriation (Act 273) Makes appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, for certain construction at State institutions and the acquisition of land, including the following (S.B. 1278):

Sec.	Capital Outlay	$ Amount (1964-65)
4	Construction, alteration, refurbishing or remodeling of junior and community colleges	4,000,000
5	Remodeling and additions to structures	
	University of Michigan	800,000
	Michigan State University	540,000
	Wayne State University	150,000
	Ferris State College	6,000
	Michigan Technilogical University	686,000
	Central Michigan University	416,310
	Eastern Michigan University	12,000
6	Plans and New Construction	
	University of Michigan	4,955,000
	Michigan State University	9,000,000
	Wayne State University	
	Main campus	3,050,000
	Medical campus	680,000
	Grand Valley State College	2,050,000
	Ferris State College	2,150,000
	Michigan Technological University	770,000
	Central Michigan University	996,000
	Eastern Michigan University	2,231,000
	Northern Michigan University	1,450,000
	Western Michigan University	1,400,000

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

22-13 Retirement Plan (H.B. 236) To amend existing legislation to assure continuation of retirement credit for employees of community colleges and to automatically include under retirement employees of colleges and universities.

22-14 * Appropriation (H.B. 380) To make an appropriation of $298,700 for Central Michigan University for capital outlay purposes to accommodate qualified handicapped wheelchair students.

22-15 * Appropriation (H.B. 595) To make appropriations of $790,000 for certain construction at State institutions and the acquisition of land; including appropriations of $1,500,000 for junior and community colleges.

22-16 Tax for Junior Colleges (H.B. 937) To impose a specific tax on the distribution of electricity and to require that collections from the taxes shall be paid by the Department of Revenue into the State junior college fund which would also be created.

22-17 * State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (H.B. 949) To designate the superintendent of public instruction as the agency to comply with and administer provisions of Public Law 204 of the 88th Congress, and to authorize him to accept and expend Federal funds available under that law; and also to appropriate the sum of $2,267,000 to the superintendent of public instruction for distribution by him to the community colleges in the State in the same ratio as Federal funds are to be distributed to community colleges in accordance with the provisions of such P. L. 88-204.

22-18 Student Loans (S.B. 1303) To provide that all funds paid into the Michigan public school employees' retirement fund shall be made available by the retirement board or commission for loans to persons who are residents of the State to enable them to pursue higher education at a private or publicly supported institution of higher learning located in the United States of America.

22-19 Property Tax Limitation Act (S.B. 1431) To amend existing legislation relating to property taxes to remove, among other changes, the minimum tax rate that must be allocated to community college districts.

MINNESOTA (23)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

MISSISSIPPI (24)

(A) Regular Session, January 7-June 12, 1964
(B) Special Session, June 22-July 15, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

24-1 Forest Products Laboratory (Adv. Acts No. 1, p. 9) Declares the necessity of establishing a forest products utilization laboratory, provides for the establishment, financing, and maintenance of the laboratory, and defines its duties and responsibilities. (H.B. 80)

24-2 State Administration-Federal Facilities Act (Adv. Acts No. 1, p. 39) Authorizes the State Building Commission to act as the commission to perform all functions on behalf of the State of Mississippi as specified under Public Law No. 88-204 of the 88th Congress, the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. (S.B. 1594)

24-3 Junior College Vocational Finances (Adv. Acts No. 2, p. 30) Creates within the State Building Commission a fund for the stimulation of the vocational and technical training programs of the junior colleges in Mississippi; requires the board of trustees of junior college districts to allocate local matching funds on a 50-50 basis; and stipulates that no expenditures shall be made under the provisions of the act for new buildings or renovation of existing buildings without the approval of the State Building Commission. (S.B. 1587)

24-4 Student Admission (Adv. Acts No. 2, p. 60) Amends existing legislation regarding students' admission to the State institutions of higher learning to clarify conditions for disqualification of students. (S.B. 1720)

24-5 Land Sale Authorization (Adv. Acts No. 3, p. 17) Authorizes the board of trustees of State institutions of higher learning to sell certain property in Clay County, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of Mississippi State University. (S.B. 1570)

24-6 Technical Institutes (Adv. Acts No. 5, p. 40) Permits the establishment of technical institutes within the framework of existing State institutions of higher learning for the training of skilled engineering technicians and creates a special fund, the Technical Institute Fund, in the State treasury to carry out the provisions of the act. (H.B. 897)

24-7 Land Transfer (Adv. Acts No. 5, p. 57) Authorizes and empowers the board of trustees of the State institutions of higher learning to convey a tract of land to the United States of America for a weed control laboratory. (H.B. 602)

24-8 Land Transfer (Adv. Acts No. 6, p. 22) Authorizes and empowers the board of trustees of State institutions of higher learning to convey a tract of land to the United States of America for a ginning laboratory. (H.B. 415)

24-9 Institutional Name Change (Adv. Acts No. 6, p. 26) Changes the name of Mississippi Vocational College to Mississippi Valley State College. (H.B. 610)

24-10 Research and Development (Adv. Acts No. 7, p. 53) Establishes the Mississippi Research and Development Center as an agency of the State of Mississippi; provides for the physical facilities, staffing, and administration of said center; creates the Mississippi Research and Development Council to guide research policies, programs, and projects; defines the duties and responsibilities of personnel; establishes the Mississippi Research and Development Foundation; and abolishes the research agency created by the Research Act of 1960. (H.B. 213)

24-11 Pharmaceutical Products Research (Adv. Acts No. 9, p. 28) Establishes and provides for the maintenance and financing of a Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences at the University of Mississippi and defines and prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the institute. (H.B. 402)

24-12 Junior College Districts (Adv. Acts No. 10, p. 10) Repeals sections of earlier legislation relating to the organization and administration of junior college districts; establishes 12 such districts as individual and separate juristic entities and bodies corporate; charges junior college districts to provide preprofessional, liberal arts, technical, vocational, and adult education courses; and clarifies the financial support formula for junior colleges, providing local tax funds and State funds through the Junior College Commission.

24-13 Bond Issue (Adv. Acts No. 11, p. 17) Authorizes the State Building Commission to issue not more than $26,788,000 worth of general obligation bonds for the constructing, equipping, furnishing, and renovating of certain State institutions including the following. No bonds to be issued under this act after July 1, 1968. (H.B. 775)

Item	Capital Outlay	$ Amount
1	University of Mississippi	2,600,000
	The University Medical Center	1,000,000
2	Mississippi State University	2,600,000
	Agriculture Research and Experiment Station	1,000,000
3	Mississippi State College for Women	1,651,000
4	University of Southern Mississippi	2,600,000
5	Delta State College	1,375,000
6	Gulf Coast Research Laboratory	263,500
7	Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College	1,100,000
8	Jackson State College	1,100,000
9	Mississippi Vocational College	1,350,000
10	Seventeen public junior colleges	3,400,000
11	Forest Products Utilization Laboratory	250,000
12	Mississippi Research and Development Center	1,000,000
13	Junior College Vocational and Technical Training Fund	1,700,000

24-14 Admissions (Adv. Acts No. 12, p. 24) Amends prior legislation relating to youthful offenders to allow disclosure of information from any records to any office or agency of the State, and to declare that no person shall be eligible for admission to any institution of higher learning in the State who has a criminal charge of moral turpitude pending against him. (S.B. 2016)

24-15 Accreditation (Adv. Act No. 12, p. 43) Amends existing law to eliminate the requirement that colleges and universities on the Southern Association list and on the junior college accrediting list be included on the official list. (S.B. 2043)

24-16 * Appropriation--Pharmaceutical Products Research (No ch. no.) Appropriates $150,000 for the support and maintenance of the Pharmaceutical Product Development and Utilization Act of 1964 for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 439)

24-17 * Appropriation--Research and Development Appropriates $500,000 for the support and maintenance of the Mississippi Research and Development Center, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 978)

24-18 * Appropriation Makes the following appropriations to the board of trustees of the State institutions of higher learning, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966 (H.B. 1014):

Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-66)
For support, maintenance, interest funds, repairs and supplies for the Mississippi State University, University of Mississippi, Mississippi State College for Women, University of Southern Mississippi, Delta State College, Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Jackson State College, Mississippi Vocational College and the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory	29,556,205.12
For Mississippi State University as interest on agricultural land script fund, and interest on sale of college land	28,774.72
For the University of Mississippi as interest on original seminary fund	65,286.00
as interest on 1894 land-grant fund	19,930.00
as interest on the La Bauve fund	2,840.00
For Mississippi State College for Women as interest on fund paid into the State treasury as proceeds of sale of land donated to the Industrial Institutes and College by the United States Government	18,778.64
For Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College as interest on land script and land sales funds	25,184.54

24-19 * Appropriation--Board of Trustees Appropriates $320,000 to the board of trustees to defray expenses of the central office for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1015)

24-20 * Appropriation--Nursing Scholarships Appropriates $195,000 to the board of trustees of State institutions of higher learning for nursing scholarships for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1016)

24-21 * Appropriation--Regional Education Appropriates $416,000 to defray the expenses of the southern regional educational program for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1017)

24-22 * Appropriation--Graduate and Professional Education Appropriates $575,000 to the board of trustees of the State institutions of higher learning to carry out the provisions of Chapter 282, Laws of 1948, providing graduate and professional education to Mississippi residents in out-of-State institutions when such instruction is not available in Mississippi institutions, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1018)

24-23 * Appropriation--Nursing School Appropriates $415,000 to the board of trustees of the State institutions of higher learning from the State general fund for the equipment, personnel, and general expenses of a school of nursing of the University of Mississippi, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966; appropriates $63,119 from the proceeds derived from student fees or other special funds for the support and maintenance of the University of Mississippi School of Nursing for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1019)

24-24 * Appropriation--Teaching Hospital Appropriates $4,126,000 from the State general fund to defray the expenses of the University of Mississippi teaching hospital for the biennium ending June 30, 1966; appropriates $5,062,588 out of proceeds derived from patients' fees or other special funds for the support and maintenance of the University of Mississippi hospital, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H. B. 1020)

24-25 * Appropriation--Medical School Appropriates $2,994,000 from the State general fund for the support of the medical school of the University of Mississippi, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966; appropriates $812,434 out of proceeds derived from student fees or other special funds for the support of the medical school, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1021)

24-26 * Appropriation--Chemical Inspectional Work Appropriates $320,000 to defray the expenses of State chemcial and inspectional work for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1022)

24-27 * Appropriation--Research Laboratory Appropriates $60,000 for the support and maintenance of the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory from the State general fund, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966; appropriates $38,000 and $300,000 from the proceeds derived from research grants, student fees, special allocations, and other sources for the support of the laboratory, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1023)

24-28 * Appropriation--Agricultural Extension Service Appropriates $2,990,000 from the general fund to Mississippi State University for agricultural extension work, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966; appropriates money from the following special source funds for agricultural extension and marketing work, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966 (H.B. 1024):

Restricted funds	$120,207
Agency funds	713,091
Funds from organized activities	159,555

24-29 * Appropriation--Agricultural Research Appropriates $2,400,000 to Mississippi State University for the support and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations and for agricultural and marketing research, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1025)

24-30 * Appropriation--Foundation Herds Appropriates $35,000 to the board of trustees of institutions of higher learning for the maintenance of foundation herds of cattle, sheep, and swine at Mississippi State University, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1026)

24-31 * Appropriation--Technical Institute Appropriates $125,000 to the board of trestees of the State institutions of higher learning for the establishment and maintenance of technical institutes, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 1107)

24-32 * Appropriation--Forestry Products Appropriates $60,000 to the board of trustees of the State institutions of higher learning to defray expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of the Forest Products Laboratory, for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 112)

(B) Special Session

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(A) Regular Session

None reported.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

MISSOURI (25)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

MONTANA (26)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

NEBRASKA (27)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

NEVADA (28)

Special Session, January 20-February 5, 1964

Legislation Enacted

28-1 Revenue Bonds (Ch. 6) Amends earlier legislation relating to the issuance and sale of revenue certificates by the board of regents of the University of Nevada for the construction of certain specified projects; defines projects to exclude movable furniture and furnishings; clarifies that the certificates issued are revenue certificates of the University of Nevada; and authorizes issuance and sale of such certificates at a total cost of $2,400,000 for financing construction of a dormitory or dormitories for the University in Washoe County. (A.B. 6, similar to S.B. 114)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (29)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

New Jersey (30)

Regular Session

Convened January 14; recessed February 10-March 9; Senate recessed March 18-June 22, recessed June 22-August 17, recessed August 17-September 1, recessed September 1-November 9 ; Assembly recessed March 19-June 26; recessed June 26-November 9

Legislation Enacted

30-1 * Appropriation (Ch. 76) Makes appropriations for the support of State government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following (S.B. 300):

Item	Current Operation 1/	$ Amount (1964-65)
500-101	Interest on State teachers college construction bonds	75,250
500-101	Interest on State higher education bonds	2,114,250
500-125	State competitive scholarships and student loans	4,833,638
500-100	Glassboro State College - total	3,587,286
551-100	Jersey City State College - total	2,730,065
552-100	Newark State College - total	3,102,755
553-100	Paterson State College - total	2,765,083
554-100	Montclair State College - total	3,858,776
555-100	Trenton State College - total	4,066,305
570-100	Rutgers, The State University - General University appropriation 2 & 3/	15,186,478
571-100	Douglass College - total 4/	2,239,868
572-100	Agricultural experiment station 5/	4,251,892
574-100	Newark College of Engineering and Newark Technical School for purchase of higher education by contract	2,327,713
575-100	Trenton Junior College and School of Industrial Arts, for purchase of higher education by contract	176,800
	Capital Outlay 6/	
500-101	Redemption of State teachers college construction bonds	1,075,000
500-102	Redemption of State higher education bonds	2,000,000
570,100	Rutgers University, redemption of mortgage	250,000
594-100	State college construction, for advance planning, design, roads, and approaches	150,000

1/ Includes salaries, materials, and supplies, services, maintenance, and additions and improvements; in addition, receipts from student service charges, fees, etc., and certain unexpended balances are appropriated.

2/ Plus income totaling $9,791,770.

3/ Not less than $120,000 to be used to operate the South Jersey College of Law as a 3-year law school.

4/ Plus income totaling $1,175,000.

5/ Plus income totaling $950,000.

6/ Also appropriates certain earnings and unexpended construction balances.

30-2 Bond Issue (Ch. 142) Authorizes the creation of a debt of the State by the issuance of bonds of the State in the sum of $40,100,000 for public higher education facilities; provides for ways and means to pay the interest and principal of the bonds; and stipulates the following amounts for the higher educational institutions (S.B. 371):

Capital Outlay	$ Amount
State Colleges	
Glassboro	3,400,000
Jersey City	3,300,000
Montclair	2,850,000
Newark	4,100,000
Paterson	3,100,000
Trenton	1,650,000
Rutgers, The State University	
Camp Kilmer	9,982,500
Camden	2,979,000
Newark	3,763,000
New Brunswick	2,344,500
Newark College of Engineering	2,631,000

30-3 Bond Issue Procedures (Ch. 143) Amends Chapter 142 to authorize the use of proceeds of bond issue for acquisition of land as well as construction of buildings and to make technical changes in wording of requirement for a general vote of the people on the proposed bond issue at the November 1964 election. (S.B. 399)

30-4 * Institutional Acquisition (Ch. 231) Provides for the creation and operation of a New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry; authorizes the acquisition of the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, redesignating it a public facility for educating physicians and dentists; designates the facility to be governed by a seven-member board of trustees with specified powers and duties; and appropriates $4 million for the acquisition of the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry and $300,000 to meet the State's share of operating expenses during the period ending June 30, 1965. (A.B. 769)

30-5 Two-year Medical College Estabhishment (Ch. 232) Authorizes the Board of Governors of Rutgers, The State University to undertake a 2-year program of medical education; authorizes the board to borrow up to $6 million in addition to other approved borrowing; and authorizes the board to request an additional $1 million over other requested amounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966 to promote the purposes of this act. (A.B. 770)

30-6 Medical Education Study (S.C. Res. 17) Calls for a joint legislative committee to study and report on the immediate and long-range needs of the State for a medical and dental college or colleges in the State.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

30-7 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (S.B. 163) To authorize participation of the State in the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, and to create the State Higher Education Facilities Commission to consist of the president of the State Board of Education (ex officio), the commissioner of education (ex officio), and five members to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate representing the major categories of higher educational institutions, public and private, in the State.

30-8 Institutional Establishment (S.B. 375) To establish an institution of higher education in Atlantic County for the purpose of providing education in the field of aeronautical and air-space sciences and engineering through the master's-degree level.

30-9 Student Loans (A.B. 220) To amend existing laws relating to the Higher Education Assistance Authority to provide that the Authority pay up to 5 percent interest on any loan during the borrower's continued enrollment in college, but not to exceed 5 years.

30-10 Scholarships (A.B. 222) To amend existing legislation relating to State competitive scholarships to increase the amount from $400 to $700 per year.

30-11 Scholarships (A.B. 451) To amend legislation relating to the Higher Education Assistance Authority to permit a minor to repay or secure payment of a loan under the program administered by the Authority.

30-12 Scholarships (A.B. 618) To amend existing legislation relating to State competetive scholarships to extend the period during which a scholarship for college study can be held beyond 4 years when the additional time is regularly required to complete the course of study for the degree sought by the scholarship holder.

30-13 Statewide Study (A. C. Res. 8) To create a joint legislative committee to study short- and long-term capital needs in the field of public higher education with special reference to Rutgers, The State University, Newark College of Engineering, the several State colleges, and the community and junior colleges; to ascertain the extent to which Federal funds may be made available to New Jersey public higher educational institutions; and to call for a report by June 15, 1964.

NEW MEXICO (31)

(A) First Special Session, January 27-February 25, 1964
(B) Second Special Session, February 25-26, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) First Special Session

31-1 Junior Colleges (Ch. 16) Amends earlier legislation relating to the establishment and operation of junior college districts; defines a junior college as an institution which provides not to exceed 2 years of training in the arts and sciences beyond the high school or not to exceed 2 years of training in vocational and technical curriculums; authorizes districts which encompass one or more existing school districts; stipulates that the junior colleges shall not be a part of the uniform system of free public schools of the State and they shall not be subject to the control or direction of the State Board of Education; designates the State Board of Educational Finance as the State-level agency for supervising development of community colleges; defines methods and procedures for holding elections for organizing districts; establishes junior college boards of five members and describes the duties and powers of these boards; authorizes junior college districts to issue bonds for physical plant construction and to levy taxes for financing junior colleges; and stipulates that no State financial assistance will be provided to the local district. (H.B. 10)

31-2 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Ch. 19) Amends existing legislation relating to the Board of Educational Finance to authorize the governor to designate the board to administer funds authorized by Acts of Congress for higher educational institutions in New Mexico. (S.B. 11)

(B) Second Special Session

Legislation Enacted

31-3 * Appropriation (Ch. 2) Makes appropriations from the general fund for operation of State government for the 53d fiscal year (1964-65), including the following (H.B. 300):

Sec.	Current Operation		$ Amount (1964-65)
6	University of New Mexico - total		7,584,950
	New Mexico State University - total		5,392,475
	Highlands University - total		1,349,838
	New Mexico Western - total		1,101,000
	Eastern New Mexico - total		2,120,000
	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology - total	1/	938,125
	New Mexico Military Institute		50,000
	Board of Educational Finance		69,000
	Board of Educational Finance for annual dues to WICHE		15,000

1/ In addition to $100,000 appropriated to the Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

NEW YORK (32)

(A) Regular Session, January 8-March 26, 1964
(B) Special Session, April 15-16, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

32-1 * Appropriations--Deficiency (Ch. 1) Makes the following deficiency appropriations for the State government relating to higher education. (S.I. 1080)

Deficiency Appropriation		$ Amount
State University of New York		
Contract Colleges		
New York State College of Agriculture-Cornell- For expenses of personal service including accessory instruction		228,395
New York State College of Home Economics-Cornell- For expenses of personal service including accessory instruction		39,144
New York State College of Industrial and Labor Relations-Cornell-For expenses of personal service including accessory instruction		7,300
Financial assistance for community colleges		350,000
State University Construction Fund		
A first instance payment repayable from SUNY income collections		4,700,000
College at Oneonta - For purchase of leased mobile classrooms		94,000
State University Colleges		
State University College at New Paltz		
For fuel, light, power and water	1/	13,620
Financial assistance to the City University of New York	1/	600,000

1/ As amended by Chapter 211

32-2 Part-time Faculty (Ch. 4) Amends existing law allowing members of the board of parole to be part-time instructors at State University of New York in courses relating to parole. (S.I. 71)

32-3 Fair Trade Practices (Ch. 69) Amends existing law to exempt colleges and universities from the fair trade law. (A.I. 2329)

32-4 Community College Audits and Payments (Ch. 141) Amends existing law allowing an agent of the board of trustees of a college to certify the audit and payment of bills and accounts. (A.I. 1789)

32-5 * Appropriations (Ch. 147) Makes general appropriations for the State government for the fiscal year 1964-65, including the following (S.I. 1740):

Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
State Education Department	
Higher and professional education-total salaries	308,191
Professional Education (personal service)	1,089,469
Division of Research in Higher Education	66,314

		NEW YORK
State scholarships, veteran scholarships, scholarships for children of deceased veterans, scholarships for professional and higher education, and Regents' college teaching fellowships		24,750,000
Scholar Incentive Program		27,000,000
Administration of laws relating to anti-discrimination in institutions of higher education		100,000
Training teachers of mentally and physically handicapped children		145,000
Inservice education of teachers		512,000
Improving management and educational practices of higher educational institutions		135,000
Administration of Regents' examinations, and scholarship, fellowship and student incentive programs		560,000
Study of medical education in New York State teacher certification proficiency examinations and college credit examinations		50,000
State University of New York		
Administration, Central	1/	1,971,200
University Centers		
Albany	1/	6,250,190
Buffalo		19,986,181
Harpur College		4,218,100
Stony Brook		6,062,849
State University Colleges		
Brockport	1/	3,223,310
Buffalo		5,424,478
Cortland		4,015,520
Fredonia		2,819,940
Geneseo		3,095,140
New Paltz	1/	4,326,540
Oneonta		3,488,320
Oswego		4,576,789
Plattsburgh		3,192,885
Potsdam		2,929,720
Medical Centers		
Downstate, New York City		6,700,000
Upstate, Syracuse		9,291,788
Contract Colleges		
Agriculture, Cornell	1/	9,559,176
Ceramics, Alfred		1,150,700
Home Economics, Cornell		2,170,698
Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell		1,649,599
Veterinary College, Cornell	1/	1,819,345
General Services-State Colleges at Cornell		1,994,500
Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva		1,987,854
Forestry, Syracuse		3,342,815
Maritime College		1,771,033

Graduate School of Public Affairs		362,086
Agricultural and Technical Institutes		
Alfred		2,053,565
Canton		944,715
Cobleskill		1,215,675
Delhi		1,209,750
Farmingdale		3,287,648
Morrisville		1,264,050
All State University Colleges and Schools		
Utilities for new buildings		500,000
NDEA Student Loan Program	1/	525,000
Accelerated program in teacher education		250,000
Expendable supplies and equipment for new buildings		84,000
Special supplementary appropriation for personal services		25,000
Supplementary funds for dormitory income fund		3,800,000
State University Scholarship Fund		1,750,000
State University Income Fund		23,400,000
Health Professions Student Loan Fund	1/	50,000
Higher Education Assistance Corporation		8,512,000

1/ As amended in Chapter 211.

32-6 * Appropriations--Capital Outlay (Ch. 148) Appropriates monies from the Capital Construction Fund for the fiscal year 1964-65, including the following for construction, reconstruction, and improvement of buildings, including the acquisition of property (S.I. 1742):

Sec.	Capital Outlay		$ Amount (1964-65)
7	State University of New York		
	State University Construction Fund		
	First instance appropriations as an advance toward financing State University land and equipment expenditures (reimbursable to capital construction fund)		
	Acquisition and installation of equipment		39,652,500
	Acquisition of property		5,638,000
8	State University of New York		
	State University Construction Fund		
	First instance appropriations as an advance toward financing State University construction fund expenditures for plan preparation and review	1/	8,215,000

Academic and related facilities at University centers - totals:		
Albany		23,420,000
Buffalo		240,000
Stony Brook		14,385,000
Academic and related facilities at State University colleges		
Brockport		11,660,000
Buffalo		9,294,000
Cortland	1/	3,575,000
Fredonia		14,720,000
Geneseo		7,795,000
New Paltz	1/	7,615,000
Oneonta		5,165,000
Oswego	1/	10,580,000
Plattsburgh	1/	7,405,000
Potsdam		6,110,000
Academic and related facilities at other professional colleges - totals		
Downstate Medical Center		1,750,000
Upstate Medical Center		460,000
Agriculture, Cornell	1/	6,530,000
Home Economics, Cornell		2,250,000
Agricultural experiment, Geneva		3,000,000
Forestry, Syracuse		5,350,000
Harpur College	1/	12,980,000
Maritime College		4,075,000
Academic and related facilities at agricultural and technical institutes - totals		
Alfred	1/	5,395,000
Canton		6,900,000
Cobleskill	1/	2,565,000
Delhi		1,325,000
Farmingdale		915,000
Morrisville	1/	2,540,000
Dormitories and related facilities at all State University units - totals		38,639,000
Miscellaneous services and expenses		684,266

1/ As amended by Chapter 211

32-7 * Appropriations--Debt Service (Ch. 149) Appropriates $2,035,571.53 for redemption and interest on outstanding bonds. (S.I. 1743)

32-8 * Appropriations-Local Assistance (Ch. 150) Appropriates monies from the Local Assistance Fund, including the following (S.I. 1744):

	$ Amount
State University of New York	
City University of New York	
For financial assistance	30,000,000
For the doctoral programs	1,000,000
For operating expenses of the community colleges	12,711,353
For capitol costs for community colleges	10,000,000
For aid to disadvantaged students 1/	500,000

1/ As amended by Chapter 211

32-9 Retirement Plans (Ch. 180) Amends existing law to extend the 5-point program to give a take-home pay increase to members of the State Teachers' Retirement System. (S.I. 627)

32-10 Retirement Plan (Ch. 186) Amends existing law to reduce the contribution of individual employee to the pension system. (S.I. 1760)

32-11 Dentistry and Dental Hygiene (Ch. 237) Amends existing law in relation to the licensing examination in dentistry and dental hygiene. (S.I. 1148)

32-12 Professional Personnel (Ch. 335) Amends existing law to give the State University president authority to determine the professional positions in the unclassified civil service and more flexibility in determining salaries. (A.I. 5157)

32-13 Salary Schedules (Ch. 336) Amends existing law to provide for increasing salaries of qualified persons at the State University to compensate for new appointments at above minimum salary levels. (S.I. 3842)

32-14 Retirement Plan (Ch. 337) Amends existing law to permit eligible professional employees of the State University to join a private retirement system available at many U. S. colleges rather than the State's retirement system. (A.I. 5242)

32-15 State Administration-Budget Procedures (Ch. 338) Provides for submission of the State University budget directly to the governor rather than through the Education Department as heretofore. (A.I. 5025)

32-16 Purchasing (Ch. 343) Amends existing law to allow the Board of Higher Education of New York City to make purchases up to $100 without competition. (A.I. 4375)

32-17 Veterinary Medicine (Ch. 403) Amends existing law regarding qualifications and restrictions in the practice of veterinary medicine. (S.I. 1739)

32-18 Facilities Lease or Conveyance (Ch. 432) Allows the State University to lease or convey to the New York State Housing Finance Agency any State University facility. (A.I. 5397)

32-19 Dental Hygiene (Ch. 470) Amends existing law relating to the licensing and practice of dental hygienists. (A.I. 1830)

32-20 Scholarships (Ch. 491) Amends existing law relating to the determination of a service-connected disability for purposes of State scholarships. (S.I. 3109)

32-21 Veterans' Benefits (Ch. 528) Corrects the wording of termination dates in existing law relating to veterans' scholarship benefits. (S.I. 3621)

32-22 Podiatry (Ch. 639) Amends existing law relating to the performance of supervised podiatric services by podiatry students. (A.I. 4580)

32-23 Student Loans (Ch. 706) Amends existing law relating to student loans to increase the number of years to a maximum of eight during which the borrower is not responsible for paying interest on the loan. (A.I. 4331)

32-24 Nursing School Facilities (Ch. 744) Amends existing law relating to furnishing of facilities for schools of nursing.

32-25 Salary Schedules (Ch. 750) Amends existing law to remove the specified maximum and minimum salaries of instructional positions under the control of the New York City Board of Higher Education excluding community colleges; provides that for such instructional positions including community colleges the minimum salary schedule be no lower than that in effect on January 1, 1964. (S.I. 3463)

32-26 Fire Drills (Ch. 765) Amends existing law to include certain fire drill requirements at colleges and universities within the State. (S.I. 2918)

32-27 Fire Inspections (Ch. 766) Enlarges existing law to include certain fire inspection requirements at colleges and universities within the State. (S.I. 2917)

32-28 * Graduate Fellowships (Ch. 812) Creates 100 Regents' fellowships for graduate study toward a doctoral degree, each worth from $500 to $2,500, and 100 Regents' scholarships for part-time graduate study toward a doctoral degree in engineering or the sciences, each worth from $250 to $1,250; appropriates $293,500 for this purpose. (S.I. 3862)

32-29 Salary Schedules (Ch. 829) Provides for a sliding-scale salary increase, effective September 1, 1964, for both professional and nonprofessional employees of the State University. (S.I. 2160)

32-30 Student Loans (Ch. 839) Amends existing law to make clear that the State of New York will cease to pay the interest on New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation loans to students who cease to be residents of the State of New York. (A.I. 4380)

32-31 Land Transfer (Ch. 876) Authorizes the sale to St. Lawrence University certain State-owned land under the jurisdiction of the State University of New York. (S.I. 3240)

32-32 Teaching Fellowships (Ch. 956) Amends existing law to allow holders of Regents' college teaching fellowships to attend any college in the United States offering doctorate degrees. (S.I. 3559)

32-33 * Professional Faculty Chairs (Ch. 964) Provides for the establishment over a 5-year period of five chairs in science and five chairs in humanities at universities in New York State; appropriates $200,000 for the establishment of one chair in science and one chair in the humanities in 1964 at universities selected by the Board of Regents. (A.I. 5335)

(B) Special Session

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

(A) Regular Session

32-34 Medical School Establishment (S.I. 28, same as A.I. 26, and 209; similar to A. I. 1736) To include in the long-range State University plan provisions for establishing and operating a medical school in the county of Queens.

32-35 Faculty Personnel (S.I. 35, similar to S. I. 462, 1226, 3228, and to A.I. 240, 1620, 1636, 3083, 3283, and 4383) To allow certain retired employees to accept employment as teachers without loss of pension.

32-36 Scholarship Exchange (S.I. 49, same as S.I. 1902 and A.I. 293 and 836; similar to S.I. 340, and A. I. 1069 and 3006) To establish a scholarship program for the interchange of scholarship students on a reciprocal basis between the State of New York and other States.

32-37 Student Financial Aid (S.I. 50, similar to S.I. 3681 and A.I. 21 and 270) To permit the use of State scholarships at any accredited college or university approved by the Regents.

32-38 Tuition (S.I. 51, same as A.I. 127, 2052, and 2293; similar to S.I. 9, 86, 515, 748, and 1321, and to A. I. 16, 99, 161, 269, 344, 452, 808, 905, 995, 1448, 1690, 1984, 2088, 2410, 2664, 2724, 325[illegible] and 4752) To grant free tuition to the City University of New [illegible] for residents of New York City.

32-39 Income Tax Exemption (S.I. 61; similar to S.I. 99, 431,684, 895,1799,669,2835,3222,2385, and to A.I. 162, 1124, 1031, 4956, 1287, 3012, 4378, 20, 123, 427, 722, 886, 909, 1038, 1230, 1239, 1526, 1672, 2557, 2776, 2836, 4266, 4586, and 4690) To increase personal income tax exemptions for dependents who are students.

32-40 Nursing School Financing (S.I. 170; same as A.I. 778) To amend existing law relating to State financial reimbursement to counties and cities for schools of nursing conducted in conjunction with a public hospital.

32-41 State Financial Aid (S.I. 195; same as A.I. 382; similar to S.I. 1300 and A.I. 1972 and 2136) To amend existing law relating to State financial assistance given to the city of New York for expenditures made in support of teacher training at the City University of New York.

32-42 Scholarships (S.I. 281; same as A.I. 1289; similar to S.I. 282, 1325, 19, and A.I. 3040, 23, and 1288) To permit attendance by regents scholarship recipients at approved colleges and universities within the United States.

32-43 Student Financial Aid (S.I. 290; similar to A.I. 1655) To include evening students in the New York State scholar incentive program.

32-44 Scholarships (S.I. 312; same as A.I. 869) To include evening or part-time students in the regents college scholarship program.

32-45 Librarians (S.I. 401; same as A.I. 541) To change the title, salaries, and promotional opportunities of assistant librarians employed by the City University of New York, the New York City Community College of Applied Arts and Sciences, and the Fashion Institute of Technology.

32-46 Teaching Fellowships (S.I. 417; same as A.I. 1184) To provide for recomputation of regents college teaching fellowship on basis of change in responsibility for support of recipient.

32-47 Community College Financing (S.I. 516; same as S.I. 938, 1970 and A.I. 2721 and 3050; similar to A.I. 3055) To amend existing law relating to the amount of State financial aid to community colleges.

32-48 Workmen's Compensation (S.I. 548; same as A.I. 3196; similar to S.I. 549 and 1005 and A.I. 2197 and 2419) To extend coverage of the workmen's compensation law to certain employees of nonprofit-making organizations.

32-49 Student Financial Assistance (S. I. 664, same as S.I. 1930 and A. I. 957 and 3887; similar to S. I. 756, 1288, 2313, 2336, 2357, and 2776; and A.I. 377, 432, 456, 457, 835, 993, 1133, 1229, 1615, 2276, 2277, 2294, 2469, 2598, 3580, and 4708. To amend existing law relating to educational institutions which holders of certain State scholarships and fellowships may attend.

32-50 Sabbatical Leaves (S.I. 725, same as A. I. 542) To provide for sabbatical leaves for full-time teachers in all colleges of New York City.

32-51 Faculty Promotions (S.I. 727, same as A.I. 4303) To provide promotional opportunities within existing salary schedules for full-time teachers in all colleges of New York City.

32-52 Scholarships (S.I. 757, same as S.I. 1329, and A.I. 126, 160, 306, 376, 449, and 1653; similar to S.I. 1733, 1802, 2251, 2303, 2311, and 2312, and to A. I. 1045, 2657, 3579, 3586, 3588, and 3677) To change the value of and make appropriation for certain State scholarships.

32-53 Medical School Establishment (S.I. 834, same as S.I. 1473 and A.I. 345, 1144, and 4002) To establish a school of medicine in the county of Bronx.

32-54 Tuition (S.I. 982, same as S. I. 3317 and A. I. 2263 and 3908; similar to S. I. 1241, 1323, and 2356, and to A. I. 15, 431, 450, 1654, 2374, 2637, 2662, 3741, 4745, and 4750 To amend existing law relating to tuition fees at certain State colleges and educational institutions.

32-55 State Revenue Production (S.I. 1029, same as A. I. 2533) To amend the constitution to authorize betting on jai alai games, the revenue from which to be used for public school construction and the support of public education.

32-56 Museums (S.I. 1073, same as A. I. 1831) To expand museum services and organize regional museum systems and made an appropriation therefor.

32-57 Graduate and Professional Program Financing (S.I. 1176, same as A.I. 1996; similar to S.I. 1176, and 2197, and A. I. 1911, 1996, and 3394) To provide for State financial assistance for the graduate and professional programs of the City University of New York and make an appropriation therefor.

32-58 State Financial Aid (S.I. 1180, same as A.I. 1981) To provide State financial assistance for capital costs of the City University of New York.

32-59 Student Financial Aid (S.I. 1277; same as A.I. 451 and 2404; similar to A.I. 278) To extend the benefits of the New York State scholar incentive program to students attending colleges outside the State of New York.

32-60 Civil Rights (S.I. 1322; similar to S.I. 1659 and A.I. 2407, 2697, and 140) To prohibit inquiry concerning race, color or religion of persons seeking admission to certain education institutions.

32-61 Scholarships (S. I. 1324; same as A.I. 2403) To amend existing law relating to the period during which scholarship benefits shall be available.

32-62 Aid to Handicapped Students (S.I. 1327; same as A.I. 2295) To authorize and provide for transportation, scholarship and maintenance of students who have hearing or sight handicaps.

32-63 Retirement Plan (S.I. 1417; same as A.I. 2218) To allow new entrants to the instructional staff of the City University of New York to continue previously existing annuity plans if they so desire.

32-64 Work Week Definition (S. I. 1470; same as A.I. 2339) To provide for a 40-hour 5-day work week for nonteaching State school and college employees.

32-65 Scholarships (S. I. 1554; same as A.I. 2164) To change the period of validity of regents college scholarships.

32-66 Libraries (S.I. 1613; same as A.I. 2256) To establish a pilot project for a regional reference and research library system and make the appropriation therefor.

32-67 Institutional Establishment (S.I. 1702; same as A.I. 2439) To establish a State university center either in the city of New York or in Westchester or Rockland county.

32-68 Income Tax Deduction (S.I. 1842; same as A.I. 1042) To provide personal income tax deductions for teachers for expenses incurred in obtaining further educational credits in an accredited college program.

32-69 Veterans' Benefits (S.I. 1943; same as A.I. 2325; similar to A.I. 3521) To amend existing law relating to State war service scholarships of veterans.

32-70 Student Financial Assistance (S. I. 2028) To provide for supplemental financial assistance to college students in certain cases.

32-71 Discrimination Employment (S.I. 524,2186,2982, and A.I. 576, 1528, and 2729; similar to S.I. 524,2186,2982, and 3594, and to A.I. 335, 1385, and 3646) To make certain exemptions of religious or denominational institutions in the provisions concerning discrimination in employment.

32-72 State Financial Aid (S.I. 2198; same as A.I. 3395) To authorize an advance payment to the city of New York for State financial assistance for higher education and to make an appropriation therefor.

32-73 Student Financial Assistance (S.I. 2249; same as A.I. 3587) To amend existing law relating to the granting of scholarships, fellowships, and scholar incentives.

32-74 Student Financial Assistance (S. I. 2250; same as A.I. 3736) To determine the minimum payments of scholarships, fellowships, and scholar incentives.

32-75 Tuition (S. I. 2289) To exclude certain tuition costs from aggregate annual income in determining eligibility for occupancy of certain housing projects.

32-76 Dormitory Authority Bonds (S. I. 2306; same as A.I. 4029) To amend existing law relating to the issuing and refunding of dormitory authority bonds.

32-77 Nursing Scholarships (S. I. 2307; same as A.I. 3676) To establish State scholarships for advanced professional education in nursing and make an appropriation therefore.

32-78 Financial Aid for Students of Nursing (S.I. 2308; same as A.I. 3675) To provide for scholar incentive program aid to students of nursing and make an appropriation therefor.

32-79 Student Financial Assistance (S. I. 2310; same as A.I. 3739; similar to S. I. 2309 and A.I. 3737) To change the maximum assistance available under the scholar incentive program and make an appropriation therefor.

32-80 Nursing Scholarships (S. I. 2454; same as A.I. 2713 and 4035) To provide for 300 additional regents' scholarships for basic professional education in nursing and make an appropriation therefor.

32-81 Medical Education (S. I. 2610; same as A. I. 4392) To include courses and facilities designed to prepare students for the general practice of medicine in the curriculums of State-operated institutions in the State University.

32-82 Medical Education Scholarships (S.I. 2611; same as A.I. 4390) To require that a number of county scholarships for professional education in medicine be used for the study of or internship in the general practice of medicine.

32-83 Medical Education (S.I. 2628; same as A.I. 4391) To require, for registration by the regents, that medical schools offer suitable courses to prepare students for the general practice of medicine.

32-84 Medical Education (S.I. 2629; same as A.I. 4393) To require that a certain number of regents scholarships for professional education in medicine be used for preparation in the general practice of medicine.

32-85 Purchasing (S.I. 2683; same as A.I. 4374) To increase the amount of purchase or contract which the Board of Higher Education of the city of New York may make without public advertisement.

32-86 Substitute Faculty (S. I. 2733; same as A.I. 3759) To provide for a minimum rate of compensation for substitute instructional staff at the Fashion Institute of Technology.

32-87 Loitering Penalty (S.I. 2738; same as A.I. 4246) To include college and university buildings and grounds under school loitering law.

32-88 Scholarships (S.I. 2777; same as A.I. 2468; similar to A.I. 1145) To provide for a systematic increase in the number of regents' college scholarships during the next 5-year period.

32-89 Distinguished Visiting Professors (S.I. 2954; same as A.I. 4513) To provide for distinguished visiting lecturers and make an appropriation therefor.

32-90 Debt Establishment (S.I. 3104; same as A.I. 4684 and 4986) To amend the constitution relating to the State debt for expansion of the State University.

32-91 State Financial Aid (S.I. 3199; same as A.I. 4379) To authorize a cigarette tax, the revenue to be used for educational purposes.

32-92 Faculty Personnel (S.I. 3252; same as A.I. 4791) To amend existing law relating to medical insurance coverage of instructional staff of the Board of Higher Education of the city of New York.

32-93 Community College Capital Costs (S.I. 3364; same as A.I. 4501) To increase the State's share in financing the capital costs of community colleges.

32-94 Professional Staff Salaries (S.I. 3460; similar to A.I. 4842, 4830, and to S.I. 3403) To provide new rank and salary schedules for certain professional staff members of certain colleges under jurisdiction of the Board of Higher Education of the city of New York.

32-95 Faculty Personnel Policy (S.I. 3491; same as A.I. 2878) To provide equality of treatment between community colleges and 4-year colleges in New York city with respect to salaries, workload, etc., of full-time members of the instructional staff.

32-96 Construction Fund (S. I. 3746; same as 5233) To enlarge the powers of the State University Construction Fund.

32-97 Scholarships (S.I. 3888) To provide regents' scholarships for education at registered private business schools.

32-98 Land Transfer (S.I. 3893) To authorize certain State property in Ontario County to be conveyed to the University of Rochester.

32-99 Student Loans (A. I. 19) To provide financial assistance from the New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation to students attending trade schools.

32-100 State Financial Assistance (A. I. 28; same as A.I. 33; similar to A.I. 1974) To provide for a commission to study the possibilities of a State conducted lottery, the revenue to be used for educational, health, and charitable purposes.

32-101 Institutional Establishment (A.I. 77; same as S.I. 1575) To establish a university as part of the State University at Ellis Island.

32-102 Scholarships (A.I. 146) To provide regents' scholarships for professional education in teaching for personnel to teach at Elmira reformatory.

32-103 Inservice Teacher Education (A.I. 351; same as A.I. 2291) To make an appropriation to the Education Department for support of special classes at certain colleges for the training of teachers of classes of exceptional children.

32-104 Faculty Personnel (A.I. 398) To provide for the contracting of certain professors and instructors employed at other institutions to serve on a part-time basis at colleges with 2-year programs of a post- high school nature.

32-105 Use of Facilities (A.I. 660; similar to A.I. 1939,3926,4022, and 4503) To prohibit the use of college and university facilities by certain organizations or for certain speakers considered subversive or conducive to low moral standards.

32-106 Medical School Establishment (A.I. 710) To establish a medical school within the State University to be located in Nassau County.

32-107 Veterans Benefits (A.I. 768; same as S.I. 2037; similar to A.I. 1079) To provide State scholarships to children of certain deceased members of the armed forces of the United States.

32-108 State Board of Regents (A.I. 834) To restrict to a majority the number of members of the Board of Regents belonging to the same political party.

32-109 Teaching Fellowships (A. I. 1241) To increase benefits and terms of regents' college teaching fellowships.

32-110 Administrative Personnel (A.I. 1483; same as S.I. 649; similar to A.I. 2665 and S.I. 644) To change titles of administrative employees of certain colleges administered by the Board of Higher Education of the city of New York.

32-111 Political Interns (A.I. 1687) To provide for development of a program of political internships for students majoring in government.

32-112 Absentee Voting (A.I. 1961) To provide for absentee voting of college students.

32-113 City Board of Higher Education (A.I. 2134) To change the composition and selection of members of the Board of Higher Education in the city of New York.

32-114 Dental School Establishment (A.I. 2176) To establish a school of denistry in the County of Queens.

32-115 Underprivileged Children (A. I. 2438) To establish special experimental schools for the development of children in underprivileged areas.

32-116 Student Financial Assistance (A.I. 2673) To extend eligibility for scholar incentive assistance to part-time students.

32-117 State Study (A.I. 2766) To provide for a study of the means by which 4-year college training can be made available to all eligible and qualified applicants.

32-118 City Lottery (A.I. 3263) To authorize the city of New York to operate a lottery, the revenue to be used in support of public education, including higher education.

32-119 Scholarships (A.I. 3276) To authorize public welfare officials to continue to furnish transportation to certain minors awarded scholarships to colleges or universities within the State.

32-120 State Lottery (A.I. 3299) To authorize State lotteries for education purposes and for care of the aged.

32-121 Teaching Fellowships (A.I. 3435) To include part-time students in eligibility for regents college teaching fellowships.

32-122 State Administration (A.I. 3463) To transfer certain powers from the regents to the commissioner of education.

32-123 State Administration (A.I. 3464) To alter the election and certain powers and duties of the commissioner of education.

32-124 Employment of Minors (A.I. 3931; same as A.I. 2952) To amend existing law to provide that employment certificates not be required of minors attending institutions of higher education.

32-125 Race Relations (A.I. 4264) To provide for the inclusion of courses in race relations in the training of teachers.

32-126 Podiatry (A.I. 4581; same as S.I. 2997) To change the number of years required for a course in a school of podiatry leading to a doctor's degree in podiatry.

32-127 Community College State Aid (A.I. 4785; same as S.I. 3179) To adjust the State aid formula for community colleges for Federal grants, loans or other financial aid or assistance.

32-128 Construction Fund Board (A.I. 4903; same as S.I. 3170) To increase the number of trustees of the State University Construction Fund.

32-129 Personnel Employment Policy (A.I. 5238; same as S.I. 3740) To provide for continuance of employment by State University of New York of certain employees of the Syracuse University Hospital and the Syracuse Dispensary.

32-130 Facilities Conveyance (A.I. 5392) To amend existing law in relation to facilities to be conveyed or leased to the New York State Housing Finance Agency.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

NORTH CAROLINA (33)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

NORTH DAKOTA (34)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

OHIO (35)

Special Session, November 9-December 29, 1964

Legislation Enacted

35-1 Institutional Establishment (Rev. Code, Sec. 3344.01 through 3344.05) Provides for the establishment of the Cleveland State University, and for the organization, duties and responsibilities of a board of nine trustees to govern the institution.

35-2 Institutional Establishment (Rev. Code 3350.01 through 3350.05) Provides for the establishment of the Toledo State College of Medicine and for the organization, duties and responsibilities of a board of nine trustees to govern the College.

35-3 Physical Facilities Acquisition (Rev. Code 333.09) Amends existing legislation to provide that the Ohio Board of Regents, the overall State coordinating board, may accept conveyances of land from public colleges or universities, construct buildings thereon, and then lease the land and new buildings to any public college or university.

35-4 Student Loans (No Code no.) Provides by joint resolution for a special election to amend the Constitution to add a new section providing for guarantees of loans to residents of the State used in meeting expenses of higher education and authorizing the enactment of laws for this purpose.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

OKLAHOMA (36)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

OREGON (37)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

PENNSYLVANIA (38)

(A) Regular Session, January 7-June 16, 1964
(B) Special Session, February 11-June 16, 1964

Legislation Enacted

Regular Session

38-1 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 27A) Provides $500,000, or as much as may be necessary, to the Department of Public Instruction for reimbursement funds for community colleges and technical institutes. (H.B. 32)

38-2 * Statewide Studies (Act 42A) Provides $500,000 to the Department of Public Instruction for the State Board of Education and its Council of Basic Education and Council for Higher Education to carry out specified research studies including: community colleges, $73,000; a master plan for higher education, $104,200; and vocational and technical education, $125,000. (H.B. 3)

38-3 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 55A) Provides $862,500 to the trustees of Drexel Institute of Technology for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 for the general maintenance of the Institute; further provides $115,000 to Drexel Institute for the same fiscal year for the Library School. (H.B. 37)

38-4 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 56A) Provides $450,000 to the trustees of Lincoln University for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 for the general maintenance of the University. (H.B. 38)

38-5 * Appropriation (Act 59A) Makes appropriations to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 including the following (H.B. 41):

Current Operations	$ Amount (1964-65)
General Maintenance and Operation	4,111,951
School of Medicine	1,593,000
School of Veterinary Medicine	853,589

38-6 * Appropriation (Act 60 A) Makes appropriations to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 including the following (H.B. 42):

Current Operations	$ Amount (1964-65)
General maintenance and operation	3,517,085
School of Medicine	1,188,180
Library School	60,000
Salk Professorship of Experimental Medicine	30,000

38-7 Appropriation (Act 62 A) Makes appropriations to the trustees of Temple University for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, including the following (H.B. 44):

Current Operations	$ Amount (1964-65)
General maintenance and operation	4,840,804
Medical School	1,674,940

38-8 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 65 A) Provides the Philadelphia Museum College of Art $170,900 for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, for general maintenance of the College. (H.B. 47)

38-9 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 70 A) Provides the trustees of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia $1,188,000 for general maintenance of the College and the sum of $55,000 or as much as may be necessary for the purpose of conducting cardiovascular research. (H.B. 52)

38-10 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 75 A) Provides the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry $63,250 for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 for general maintenance of the College. (H.B. 57)

38-11 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 78 A) Provides the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy $483,200 for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, for the general maintenance of the College. (H.B. 60)

38-12 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 81 A) Provides $621,000 to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania for the support and promotion of medical education for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965. (H.B. 63)

38-13 * Appropriation--Current Operation (Act 82 A) Provides $2,130,048 to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the fiscal year

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965, for the general maintenance and operation of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of the University; further, reappropriates all income and monies collected at the Institute and paid into the general fund of the State Treasury during the same fiscal year. (H.B. 64)

38-14 * Appropriation--Current Operation (Act 85 A) Provides $1,929,000 to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia for the fiscal year July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965, for the general maintenance of the College. (H.B. 67)

38-15 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 87A) Provides $160,000 to the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 for the general maintenance of the College. (H.B. 69)

38-16 State Study (H. Res. 38) Calls upon the Joint State Government Commission to study the cost of creating and maintaining State Universities in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the desirability of discontinuing State aid to the Universities of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Temple University, and diverting these funds to State universities in the two cities; and requires a report of findings and recommendations to the General Assembly.

38-17 Institutional Autonomy (H. Res. 52, similar to H. Res. 30) Calls upon the State Board of Education, the Council of Higher Education, the Governor's Office, and other appropriate State agencies to take measures to extend and strengthen the institutional autonomy of the 14 State colleges; requests a study of the need for new State colleges in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; and seeks the development of the academic programs and faculties of these institutions to accommodate the anticipated rapid growth in enrollment they will have in the near future.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

38-18 * Appropriation (S.B. 14) To provide funds for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 to Pennsylvania State University for the following purposes:

Current Operations	$ Amount (1964-65)
General Maintenance and Operation	28,131,700
Social Security Contributions	950,000
Movable Equipment	500,000
College of Mineral Industries Research	37,800
Long-range Mineral Industries Research	31,050
Slate and Nonmetallic Industries Research	18,900

Long-range Basic Problems Research	17,500
Agricultural Experiment State Research	81,000
Petroleum Industry Research	70,000
Mushroom Experimentation and Research	25,000
Agricultural Experiment Station Mastitis Research	27,000 [1]

38-19 * Appropriation--Current Operation (S.B. 35) To provide $50,000 to the Pennsylvania College of Podiatry for general maintenance during the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965.

38-20 * Appropriation--Current Operation (S.B. 46) To provide $600,000 to Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, $500,000 to be used to establish and equip a department of continuing medical education for the physician in practice and $100,000 to be used for maintenance and operation thereof during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964.

38-21 * Maple Tree Research (H.B. 91) To provide $20,000 to Pennsylvania State University to conduct research on the disease in maple trees.

38-22 * Statute Codification (H.B. 159) To provide $75,000 to the University of Pennsylvania Law School to make a study and prepare plans for the codification of the statute laws of Pennsylvania.

38-23 * Appropriation--Current Operation (H.B. 166) To provide $50,000 to the Pennsylvania College of Podiatry for the fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 for general maintenance of the College.

(B) Special Session

Legislation Enacted

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

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[1] The appropriation bill for Pennsylvania State University was referred to the appropriations committee February 17, 1964. It was reintroduced in the 1965 session of the Senate.

RHODE ISLAND (39)

Regular Session, January 7-April 29, 1964

Legislation Enacted

39-1 Bond Issue (Ch. 175) Calls for a special vote of the people November 1964 on the issue of State bonds in the amounts and for the purposes stated below:

Capital Outlay	$ Amount
University of Rhode Island	3,220,000
Rhode Island College	1,280,000
Junior College of Rhode Island	1,400,000

39-2 * Appropriation (Ch. 242) Makes general appropriations for the State government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following (H.B. 1334A):

Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
State scholarships for professional nurse training	70,000
State scholarships for teacher training	15,000
State scholarships for higher education	1,210,000
Board of Trustees of State Colleges	
General operation	19,545
University of Rhode Island	6,706,409
Rhode Island College	2,146,578
Rhode Island Junior College	98,500
New England Higher Education Compact	32,386

39-3 * Legislative Workshop (Res. 4) Makes an appropriation of $1,000 to help defray the expenses of a legislative workshop to be held in 1964 under the auspices of the New England Board of Higher Education. (S.B. 293)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

39-4 * Student Loans (S.B. 26) To establish an educational loan program to assist students pursue higher educational studies; to make the Commissioner of Education responsible for administration of the program; to establish a "student loan fund" and to appropriate $900,000 to the fund; to authorize loans to students who are residents of the State up to $1,000 for any 1 year and up to $5,000 for all years; to set forth conditions for repayment of such loans; and to appropriate $10,000 for purposes of administering the program.

39-5 Scholarships (S.B. 26A) To amend existing legislation relating to scholarships for attendance of institutions of higher learning to require students receiving payments to execute an oath and affadavit declaring his loyalty to the United States.

39-6 Legislative Censure of State Boards (S.B. 165) To censure the State Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of State Colleges for their statements regarding General Assembly action concerning vocational educational policy in Rhode Island.

39-7 Budgetary Control (S.B. 165A) To amend existing legislation relating to the Board of Trustees of State Colleges to increase centralization of budgetary controls of appropriations made to the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and the community colleges, and to call for a report by the Board of its experience with central budgetary control and recommendations concerning it.

39-8 * Statewide Study Commission (S.B. 188) To establish a commission of 18 members representative of the 2 houses of the legislature, of professional personnel at each level of public education, and of the general public to make a study of the laws of the State relating to education, the educational institutions of the State, and programs and school systems of other States with a view to elevating the educational standards and improving the organizational and financial structure of the schools and colleges of the State; to appropriate a sum (amount not specified) for this purpose; and to call for a report by the commission by January 1966.

39-9 * Student Loans (S.B. 605) To include among the questions for popular vote at the November 1964 general election a proposition for establishment of a higher education assistance authority and creation of a higher education assistance fund with authority to make and quarantee loans to residents of the State to attend colleges in the State or elsewhere which are approved by the State Board of Education; to set forth conditions for granting and repayment of such loans; and to make an appropriation for purposes of the act.

39-10* Student Workships (H.B. 1088) To establish a college student assistance program within the executive department of the government under the direction of an administrator appointed by the governor; to provide summer employment for college students in departments and agencies of State government, such positions to be provided upon the request of the head of the department or agency; and to make an appropriation of $50,000 annually for this purpose.

SOUTH CAROLINA (40)

Regular Session, January 14-April 24, 1964

Legislation Enacted

40-1 * Appropriation (R. 904) Makes appropriations for the State Government for the fiscal year 1964-65, including the following:

Part 1 Sec.	Item	Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
12		University of South Carolina	
		Maintenance	4,706,875
		Law Enforcement Training School	20,000
		Branch operation	200,000
		Bureaus of governmental, business and economic research - total	67,500
		School of Nursing Extension	102,000
		Salary and wage adjustments	262,058
13		The Citadel - total	2,010,833
14		Clemson College (Collegiate activities) - total	4,135,820
15		Winthrop College - total	2,146,819
16		State Medical College	
		Maintenance	1,327,485
		Research in pediatrics	50,000
		Clinics - total	180,000
		Psychiatric residency training	15,000
		Medical college hospital	1,430,191
		School of nursing	254,000
		Salary and wage adjustments 1 & 2/	174,328
17		South Carolina State College - total 3 & 4/	1,885,204
55		Clemson Agricultural College (Public service activities)	
		Research	1,330,220
		Extension	1,306,822
		Fertilizer inspection and analysis	99,002
		Livestock and poultry health	384,368
		4-H camps	7,200
66	4	Regional Education Board	
		Scholarships	267,500
		Administration	4,100
	12	South Carolina Defense Scholarship fund	100,000

73 Provides that tuition and fees for 1964-65 at State institutions shall not be less than those charged in 1963-64.

83 Provides that the boards of trustees of State institutions of higher learning may limit the admission of students upon the basis of scholarship standing, or upon any other basis determined by the respective boards. Also, that no State scholarships shall be granted by State institutions of higher learning, namely: the University of South Carolina, The Citadel, Clemson College, and Winthrop College.

85 Provides tuition abatements and scholarships for winners in certain high school and youth competition and contests.

1/ Provided that $8,000 of appropriated funds are used to cover costs of scholarships.

2/ Provided that stipends be provided for psychiatric residency training.

3/ Provided that the board of trustees is authorized to establish and maintain graduate, law, and medical departments, and such other departments as deemed necessary and practicable, and to fix tuition in line with similar tuition at other State institutions.

4/ Provided that the authorities of this institution are authorized to institute the program of special education as recommended in their budget request for 1964-65.

40-2 * Supplemental Appropriation (R. 1210) To provide supplemental appropriations for certain State departments and institutions for the fiscal year 1963-64 including $100,000 for construction of additional poultry facilities for Clemson Agricultural College. (H.B. 2536)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

40-3 Local Bond Issue (S.B. 574) To authorize the county board of commissioners of Laurens County to issue general obligation bonds of the county in a sum not exceeding $150,000 to defray certain specified expenditures including participation in the Laurens County area technical education program and to authorize a general election on the issue.

40-4 Commission on Youth and Children (S.B. 579) To create the South Carolina Commission for Youth and Children which shall collect facts concerning the health, welfare, and education of children and youth in the State.

40-5 Scholarships (S.B. 647) To amend prior legislation creating the South Carolina Defense Scholarship Fund so as to authorize the use of appropriations to the fund for participation as loan guarantees under the college reserve program.

40-6 Teacher Certification (S.B. 654) A bill to establish a master's degree equivalent for certification purposes.

40-7 Personnel Employment (S.B. 809) To prohibit the State from continuing the employment of any person qualifying as a candidate for political office.

40-8 Facilities Use for Speakers (H.B. 1969) To prohibit the governing body of any school, college, or university supported by State funds from permitting the use of the facilities of such school, college, or university for speaking purposes by certain persons.

40-9 Intercollegiate Athletics (H.B. 2039) To commend the University of South Carolina basketball team and the University of South Carolina student body for their great display of school spirit and to assure the team of continued support throughout the remainder of the season.

40-10 Salaries (H.B. 2118) To provide for a committee to study the need for increasing the wages and salaries of State employees.

40-11 Students Admission and Resident Credit (H.B. 2120) To create a committee to study the feasibility of granting resident credits to certain persons attending centers of the University of South Carolina, and to study matters relating to entrance requirements by State-owned schools of higher learning.

40-12 Tuition (H.B. 2299) To require State supported institutions to increase the tuition charge for out-of-State students.

40-13 Admissions (H.B. 2323) To require State-supported institutions of higher learning to lower the entrance examination grade required for admittance to such institutions.

40-14 Board of Trustees (H.B. 2741) To fix 12 m. (noon) on Friday, April 17, 1964, as the time for electing a member of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina from the eighth judicial circuit to fill the unexpired term of a deceased member.

SOUTH DAKOTA (41)

Regular Session, January 7-February 10, 1964

Legislation Enacted

41-1 Institutional Name Change (Ch. 36) Changes the name of Northern State Teachers College at Aberdeen to Northern State College. (H.B. 668)

41-2 Dormitory Construction (Ch. 48) Increases the size of a proposed self-liquidating dormitory project at General Beadle State Teachers College from 75 to 150 students and the estimated cost from $225,000 to $450,000. (S.B. 87)

41-3 State Administration-Federal Facilities Act (Ch. 50) Establishes a Commission on Higher Education Facilities to prepare State plans for public and private higher education facilities as necessary to participate under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963; stipulates that the Commission shall be composed of seven members of which four are to be members of the State Board of Regents and three are to be appointed by the governor. The latter three are to represent the private institutions of higher learning. (S.B. 153)

41-4 Board Authority (Ch. 53) Amends existing legislation to authorize the State Board of Regents to accept gifts and bequests from private individuals or firms for the construction and equipment of a student center at General Beadle State Teachers College. (S.B. 31)

41-5 Institutional Name Change (Ch. 54) Changes the name of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Brookings to South Dakota State University. (H.B. 679)

41-6 Land Clearance (Ch. 55) Permits the Board of Regents to sell, move, or dismantle certain specified types of buildings located on or near the campus of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. (S.B. 115)

41-7 Land Sale (Ch. 56) Authorizes the sale and conveyance of certain specified lands located in Ziebach County for the benefit of the Matthew Tiernan Research and Scholarship Fund at the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. (S.B. 116)

41-8 Revenue Bond Authority (Ch. 57) Empowers the Board of Regents of the State of South Dakota to construct and equip housing facilities at the University of South Dakota, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and School of Mines and Technology, and to finance this construction through issuance of revenue bonds; authorizes the State Board of Regents to fix and maintain fees, rentals, and other charges, the revenue of which shall be used to secure the bonds issued; and stipulates the procedures whereby such bonds will be issued and repaid. (S.B. 105)

41-9 Employment of Aliens (Ch. 66) Broadens prior legislation relating to the employment of aliens by the Board of Regents to exclude the "intention (to become a citizen) test" and enables the Board to employ aliens when they deem such employment is in the interest of the State-supported institutions of higher education. (S.B. 34)

41-10 Student Employment (Ch. 68) Amends definitions under the employment security law to exempt services performed by a student who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes at a school, college, or university. (S.B. 181)

41-11 Out-of-State Travel (Ch. 150) Amends prior legislation relating to the method of approval of out-of-State travel by State officials rewording State Board of Regents' authority to give written consent to an employee of a State institution under its control to travel outside of the State. (S.B. 35)

41-12 State Revenue Accounting (Ch. 158) Amends legislation relating to procedures for accounting of State revenues, making technical changes in the number of forms used, and detailing new authority of the State Comptroller. (S.B. 71)

41-13 Contract Obligation Limits (Ch. 160) Amends prior legislation and requires State Departments and institutions to give the State Comptroller 48 hours instead of 24 hours notice before entering into a contract or obligation exceeding $1,500 and raises the maximum allowed for contracts without such notice from $500 to $1,500. (S.B. 126, similar to H.B. 556)

41-14 Fiscal Carry Over (Ch. 167) Amends existing legislation to specify that no unexpended appropriations at the end of the first year of each biennium covered by the General Appropriation Act shall be transferred to the next fiscal year unless such transfer is specifically provided for in the Act. (S.B. 4)

41-15 * Appropriation (Ch. 176) Appropriates money for support and maintenance of State government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following (S.B. 193):

Sec.	Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
3	Board of Regents	
	Institutional deferred maintenance and remodeling and additions	1,000,000
	National Defense Education Loans	25,000
	Fire Regulation and Prevention	50,000
	Supplemental for salary increases, new positions, and salaries and equipment and supplies for graduate training	400,000
	Southern State Teachers College - total	115,000

41-16 * Emergency Building (Ch. 183) Appropriates $25,000 out of the State treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, for the purpose of rebuilding, restoring, or repairing buildings, office furniture, library books, and other personal property belonging to the State. (S.B. 62)

41-17 * Deficiency Appropriation (Ch. 197) Appropriates $25,000 for the year ending June 30, 1964, to meet deficiencies in the operating budget of Southern State Teachers College. (S.B. 63)

41-18 * Appropriation Amendment (Ch. 200) Amends appropriation act of 1963 to reappropriate funds for the constructing and equipping of a complete dairy research and production unit at the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and to augment the reappropriated funds by $125,000 for this purpose. (H.B. 717, similar to H.B. 605)

41-19 * Appropriation (Ch. 201) Appropriates $12,000 for the purchase of motor vehicles for the State Geological Survey. (H.B. 525)

41-20 Surety Definition (Ch. 226) Amends prior legislation relating to the definition of "surety" in contracts by public corporations to stipulate that nothing in the definition shall require countersignature of a bid bond. (H.B. 595)

41-21 Public Bid Requirement (Ch. 227) Amends existing legislation relating to public bid requirements to increase the amount of contractual expenditure from $1,000 to $1,500 before obligation to let to the lowest responsible bidder and holds all public corporations to this requirement except those expressly named in the act. (S.B. 23)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

41-22 * Appropriation (S.B. 6) To appropriate $30,000 to be matched by $30,000 in private funds, for planning, constructing and equipping of six concrete tennis courts on the campus of Northern State Teachers College.

41-23 Bid Advertisement (S.B. 55) To amend existing legislation relating to letting of contracts and advertising of bids to lower the required time period of advertisement from 3 to 2 consecutive weeks.

41-24 Fire Insurance (S.B. 70) To appropriate money (amount not specified) for the purpose of purchasing commercial insurance against fire and other hazards to real and personal property belonging to the State.

41-25 * Appropriation (S.B. 113) To appropriate $70,500 to purchase real estate located in Clay County for the University of South Dakota.

41-26 Land Sale (S.B. 143) To authorize the State Board of Regents to sell to the highest nonprofit agricultural bidder certain real estate in Lake County.

41-27 Property Tax Exemption (S.B. 151) To amend existing legislation relating to property tax exemption for property owned by any educational institution in the State and by limiting the definition of such institution as one approved and accredited by the State Department of Public Instruction.

41-28 Scholarships (S.B. 164) To authorize the South Dakota Racing Commission to grant an extra day of racing, the proceeds of which shall be used solely for granting athletic scholarships for intercollegiate sports to students of institutions under the control of the State Board of Regents.

41-29 Conflict of Interest (H.B. 524) To disqualify former officers and employees of any department, agency, or commission of the State, or partners of such persons, from participation knowingly for gain in matters connected with former duties or official responsibilities and to set penalties for violation of the act.

41-30 Administrative Salaries (H.B. 554) To require that the budgeted salaries of the heads of all departments, agencies, boards, and commissions of State government and of all chief assistants and deputies of such office be specified in a separate section of the General Salary Act.

41-31 * Appropriation (H.B. 571) To appropriate $6,930 to be paid to specified architects for architectural and engineering services performed by them for a student apartment building at Southern State Teachers College.

41-32 Moving Expenses (H.B. 583) To reimburse full-time employees or officers of the State who have held such positions for not less than 6 months and are ordered to move from one duty station to another for actual household moving expenses not to exceed the cost of moving 6,500 pounds.

41-33 Weekly Class Schedule (H.B. 585) To require the State Board of Regents to direct that all institutions under its control offer courses of instruction and elective studies during the regular school terms on the basis of 5½ days in each week.

41-34 State Administration (H.B. 615) To establish the South Dakota University with branches at each of the several existing State higher educational institutions; to provide for the office of president of the university and define his powers; to provide for the office of executive vice president as the head of each branch institution and defining the duties and powers of this office; and to establish a South Dakota University Administrative Fund.

41-35 * Appropriation (H. B. 616) To provide $125,000 for the purpose of augmenting the funds available for graduate programs at the University of South Dakota. (Note: Included at a lesser amount in general appropriation bill, 41-15.)

41-36 Sale and Use Tax Exemption (H.B. 620) To make stipulated exemptions from legislation relating to the sale and use tax, including exemption from such tax all gross receipts from the sale of meals in student dormitories or related housing maintained in a private or public college or university.

41-37 * Appropriation (H.B. 647) To appropriate $320,000 to the State Board of Regents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, for the purpose of employing additional new faculty members for the State-supported institutions of higher learning. **

41-38 * Appropriation (H.B. 648) To provide $512,000 to the State Board of Regents to supplement the operating budgets of the institutions of higher learning in order to provide salary increases for professional, instructional, research, and administrative personnel. **

41-39 Mileage Rates (H.B. 671) To increase the allowance for operation of privately owned automobiles on State business from a maximum of 7 to 10 cents a mile.

41-40 Institutional Name Change (H.B. 683) To change the name of the School of Mines and Technology and the Black Hills Teachers College to Western State University with campuses at the locations of each of the two existing institutions.

41-41 Institutional Name Change (H.B. 691) To designate the University of South Dakota, Southern State Teachers College, and General Beadle State Teachers College, collectively, as the University of South Dakota with campuses at the locations of each of the three existing institutions.

41-42 Revenue Bond Indebtedness (S.J. Res. 7) To put to the vote of the people of the State a proposal to amend the State constitution so that revenue bonds and special assessment bonds issued by the State or any of its agencies or political subdivisions shall not constitute a debt or indebtedness of the issuer as those terms are used in any of the provisions of the constitution.

41-43 Lottery or Gift Enterprise (H.J. Res. 9) To put to the vote of the people of the State a proposal to amend the State constitution so the legislature may authorize games of chance, a lottery, or gift enterprise but only when the entire net proceeds of revenues so derived are devoted to educational purposes.

** Included at a lesser amount in general appropriation bill, 41-15.

TENNESSEE (42)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

TEXAS (43)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

UTAH (44)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

VERMONT (45)

Special Session, January 27-March 13, 1964

Legislation Enacted

45-1 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Ch. 10) Establishes a commission to enable institutions of higher education in Vermont to obtain benefits of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963; provides for a membership of seven persons, five to be elected by the Vermont Higher Education Council in such a way as to be broadly representative of all major categories of higher educational institutions, public and private, and two to be appointed by the governor; and stipulates that the duties of the commission shall be to establish rules and regulations needed to administer the Federal higher education facilities act. (H.B. 7)

45-2 Board Member Compensation (Ch. 22) Amends existing legislation to set compensation of members of certain State boards including members of the higher education compact and sets compensation at a rate of $15 per diem. (S.B. 7)

45-3 Vocational Education (Ch. 28) Requires the State Board of Education to prepare a plan for regional vocational education conforming to the requirements of the Federal Vocational Education Act of 1963 and stipulates that the plan shall consider the location of such facilities throughout the State so that all portions of the State shall be within reasonable commuting distance of such a facility. (H.B. 43)

45-4 * Appropriation (Ch. 31) Appropriates $400,000 to the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College for the location of the Animal and Dairy Science Center in South Burlington and the improvement of the University of Vermont Research Center and Morgan Horse Farm Facilities and authorizes the State treasurer to issue bonds in payment of the amount appropriated. (H.B. 30)

45-5 * Student Loans (Ch. 38) Creates a higher education loan program for the purpose of assisting qualified Vermont students who are residents of the State to pursue higher education; places administrative responsibility for the program in a three-member committee made up of the student financial aid officer of the University of Vermont, one other such officer from another institution in the State, and a representative of the Vermont bankers' association; stipulates that loans shall be on the basis of need and in amounts up to $1,000 per student; limits loans only to freshmen students; provides that the State shall guarantee the loans made under the program; and appropriates $2,500 for purposes of the act. (H.B. 3)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

VIRGINIA (46)

(A) Regular Session, January 8-March 27, 1964
(B) Special Session, November 30-December 4, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

46-1 Land Transfer (Ch. 6) Authorizes the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary to sell property in the city of Williamsburg and in James City County to Colonial Williamsburg. Incorporated. (H.B. 33)

46-2 Institutional Expansion (Ch. 40) Establishes a division of the University of Virginia in Accomack County,Virginia, to be called the Eastern Shore Branch of the School of General Studies, and to be subject to the control of the rector and visitors of the University of Virginia. (H.B. 81)

46-3 Board of Control (Ch. 48) Amends existing law relating to the appointment of the board of visitors of Virginia Polytechnic Institute allowing three of the members appointed by the governor to be nonresidents. (H.B. 18)

46-4 Land Transfer (Ch. 49) Authorizes the board of visitors of Virginia Polytechnic Institute to sell certain real estate, with the approval of the governor. (H.B. 19)

46-5 Autonomous Institutional Board (Ch. 50) Amends existing law to separate Radford College from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; creates a corporation composed of the board of visitors of Radford College and provides for the appointment, powers, and duties of the members thereof. (H.B. 141)

46-6 Autonomous Institutional Board (Ch. 70) Creates a corporation composed of the board of visitors of Virginia State College; provides for the appointment, powers, and duties of the members of the board; and prescribes the curriculum of the college. (H.B. 239)

46-7 Bond Issue Procedures (Ch. 90) Amends existing law relating to which provisions of law govern bond issues by certain educational institutions. (H.B. 426)

46-8 * State Administration-Federal Facilities Act (Ch. 91) Creates the Virginia Commission on Higher Education Facilities; defines the duties of the commission; and appropriates $5,000 to carry out the purposes of the commission. (S.B. 132)

46-9 Autonomous Institutional Board (Ch. 97) Creates a corporation composed of the visitors of Madison College and defines the corporation's duties, powers, and composition. (H.B. 155)

46-10 Student Loans (Ch. 102) Amends existing law to make eligible for loans Virginia students attending other than State-supported institutions in order to become veterinarians. (H.B. 329)

46-11 Land Sale (Ch. 114) Authorizes the State Board of Education to sell certain real estate owned by Virginia State College, on approval of the governor, and provides for the use of the proceeds. (H.B. 68)

46-12 Autonomous Institutional Board (Ch. 159) Amends existing law to create a corporation composed of the board of visitors of Longwood College; provides for the appointment, powers, and duties of its members; prescribes the curriculum of the college; and provides for the granting of degrees. (H.B. 435)

46-13 Institutional Expansion (Ch. 164) Amends existing law to change the Patrick Henry Branch of the School of General Studies, a division of the University of Virginia in Martinsville, Virginia, to the Patrick Henry College of the University of Virginia, an integral part of the University of Virginia subject to the control of the University's rector and visitors. (S.B. 181)

46-14 Securities Transfer (Ch. 197) Authorizes and directs the transfer of certain certificates held by the Norfolk College of William and Mary to the Educational Foundation of Old Dominion College. (H.B. 528)

46-15 State Budget Office Reports (Ch. 302) Amends existing law to provide that the director of the division of the budget designate the manner of binding catalogs of State-supported institutions of higher learning. (S.B. 191)

46-16 Institutional Classifications (Ch. 358) Amends existing law relating to the classification of certain educational institutions establishing the following new classifications: The Virginia Institute of Marine Science, at Gloucester Point, Longwood College, and Old Dominion College. (S.B. 330) (Similar to H.B. 443, not enacted.)

46-17 * Statewide Study (Ch. 370) Authorizes the State Council of Higher Education to make a study and report upon the need for educational offerings and facilities in the area of the beef cattle research station in Warren County; authorizes the governor, upon the demonstration of such need, to make agreements concerning property for such purposes; appropriates $2,000 to defray the cost of the study. (S.B. 350)

46-18 Board and Department of Technical Education (Ch. 405) Creates a board and department of technical education; authorizes the board to develop, administer, and supervise new area vocational and technical schools; provides for a director of the department of technical education whose duties shall be prescribed by the board, and for such personnel as shall be needed to perform the duties of the department. (H.B. 205)

46-19 Department of Technical Education (Ch. 406) Amends existing law to establish the Department of Technical Education as one of the administrative departments of the State government. (H.B. 206)

46-20 Revenue Bond Issue (Ch. 431) Authorizes the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia to borrow funds for the purpose of constructing certain facilities not to exceed a total cost of $3 million, and to issue revenue bonds for the repayment of the loan. (H.B. 294)

46-21 Scholarships (Ch. 440) Amends existing law relating to educational institutions and scholarships thereat to correct certain institutional names in accord with recent legislation. (H.B. 347)

46-22 Educational TV (Ch. 447) Amends existing law relating to educational TV to clarify certain terms and statements in the law and to further clarify and define the duties and powers of the Virginia Advisory Council on Educational Television. (H.B. 377) (Similar to S.B. 194, not enacted.)

46-23 Land Sale (Ch. 481) Authorizes the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia and/or the State Hospital Board to sell certain real estate, with the approval of the governor, the proceeds to be paid into the State treasury. (H.B. 470)

46-24 Revenue Bond Issue (Ch. 482) Authorizes the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia to borrow funds for the purpose of building a multi-story parking garage and issue revenue bonds for the repayment of the loan. (H.B. 471)

46-25 State Administration (Ch. 597) Amends existing law relating to the membership of the State Council of Higher Education. (H.B. 751)

46-26 * Appropriation--Miscellaneous Expenses (Ch. 606) Appropriates $1,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the Virginia College Building Authority. (H.B. 768)

46-27 Building Authority Established (Ch. 607) Creates the Virginia College Building Authority as a corporate body and as a political subdivision and agency of the Commonwealth; prescribes its membership, powers, and manner of proceeding; authorizes it to issue revenue bonds to pay for certain projects at educational institutions; authorizes the Authority and any educational institutions to make leases or contracts with respect to any projects; authorizes such educational institutions to collect rent, fees, and charges for the use of such projects; requires the consent of the governor for the issuance of bonds and the making of leases or contracts. (H.B. 769)

46-28 Land Transfer (Ch. 634) Authorizes the governing body of Radford College to convey certain real estate to the city of Radford, subject to the approval of the governor. (H.B. 819)

46-29 Revenue Bond Procedures (Ch. 635) Amends existing law to authorize educational institutions to charge and collect rents, fees, and charges for the use of projects and existing facilities, and to charge and collect student fees to be used with any other available funds to pay for bonds issued to cover the cost of any projects or existing facilities. (H.B. 825)

46-30 * Appropriation (Ch. 658) Makes appropriations for State departments and agencies for the biennium ending June 30, 1966. (H.B. 35)

Item	Current Operation 1/	$ Amount (1964-65)	 (1965-66)
27	Executive Department:		
	For payment to the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education	33,000	33,000
287	Department of Health:		
	For nursing scholarships	26,000	26,000
444	State Education Assistance Authority		
	For administration of student loan program	18,035	18,295
445	State Council of Higher Education	93,825	94,615
497-	Department of Technical Education;		
497.2	State Board of Technical Education:		
	For establishment and operation of new technical schools and centers	850,000	850,000
	For expenses of administration of State Board of Technical Education	60,000	60,000
502	Virginia State College at Petersburg	2,189,480	2,215,545
503	Virginia State College, Norfolk Division		
	For maintenance and operation	1,099,585	1,149,775
504	For student loans	15,000	20,000
507-	Longwood College at Farmville		
508	For maintenance and operation	816,025	854,390
	For student loans	3,000	3,000
511	Madison College at Harrisonburg, including student loans	1,177,350	1,156,415
514	Virginia Associated Research Center at New Port News	114,800	167,900
516-	College of William and Mary, Williams-		
517	burg campus:		
	For maintenance and operation	2,076,495	2,199,440
	For student loans	9,000	9,000
521	Richard Bland College, Petersburg	69,705	83,435
524	Christopher Newport College at Newport News	81,270	87,150
526	Old Dominion College at Norfolk	1,079,125	1,203,055
529	Richmond Professional Institute	907,770	975,395
532-	Medical College of Virginia at Richmond		
38	College Division, including medical, dental, and nursing scholarships	3,170,485	3,276,015
	Hospital Division	3,831,745	3,939,845

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545-47	University of Virginia at Charlottesville Charlottesville campus, including student and medical scholarships	6,335,265	6,411,625
550.2	Hospital Division	2,444,190	2,506,145
551	Clinch Valley College	155,690	148,220
554	George Mason College	142,195	142,715
555.1	Patrick Henry College	49,255	48,540
556	School of General Studies and Public Service Bureaus	452,755	454,780
559-561	Mary Washington College	680,730	727,260
566	Virginia Military Institute at Lexington	1,176,025	1,210,400
569-71	Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, including amounts for forestry, veterinary education, and student loans	4,002,015	4,136,120
574-75	Radford College, including student loans	668,365	778,410
577	Roanoke Technical Institute	64,140	71,920
580	Danville Branch College	32,670	35,590
583	Wytheville Branch College	27,595	34,990
586	Clifton Forge-Covington Branch College	24,015	29,110
589	Virginia Engineering Experiment Station	86,510	98,305
592	Extension Division	2,831,130	2,930,415
598	Virginia Truck Experiment Station	266,595	268,090
644.1	State Council of Higher Education, for study of needs of higher education	50,000	

	Capital Outlay 2/	$ Amount (biennium)
896-906	Virginia State College at Petersburg	1,523,550
907-16	Virginia State College, Norfolk Division	1,245,000
917-24	Longwood College at Farmville	1,468,909
925-37	Madison College at Harrisonburg	1,633,150
938-40	Virginia Associated Research Center	817,300
941-52	College of William and Mary Williamsburg campus	2,313,050
953-57	Richard Bland College, Petersburg	129,125
958-59	Christopher Newport College, Newport News	925.890
960-66	Old Dominion College, Norfolk	1,626,850
967-71	Richmond Professional Institute	1,270,800
972-76	Medical College of Virginia College Division	725,000
977-980.1	Hospital Division	593,900
981-91	University of Virginia University Division, Charlottesville	1,846,000
991.1-91.5	Hospital Division	1,465,000
992-95.2	Clinch Valley College at Wise	150,200
996.99	George Mason College at Fairfax	686,975
1000-1000.1	Patrick Henry College at Martinsville	64,500

1001-1002.1	School of General Studies	120,550
1003-06.1	Mary Washington College	184,550
1007-15	Virginia Military Institute	1,329,470
1016-25	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	3,066,505
1026-31	Radford College	829,650
1032	Roanoke Technical Institute	52,400
1033-34	Danville Branch College	1,050
1035-36	Clifton Forge--Covington Branch College	155,200
1037	Wytheville Branch College	5,800
1038	Virginia Engineering Experiment Station	184,255
1039	Extension Division	18,400
1040-47	Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station	385,000

1/ Operating income is also credited to the institution.

2/ Not including reappropriations.

(B) Special Session

None considered.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

(A) Regular Session

46-31 Tuition S.B. 78) To amend existing law relating to reduced tuition charges by adding that no more than 25 percent of the students in any school or department at each State institution be nonresident students.

46-32 Institutional Branch Status (S.B. 318) To amend existing law to change the status of Roanoke Technical Institute to the Roanoke Branch of the University of Virginia.

46-33 Board Duties and Authority (S.B. 319) To grant the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute the same powers over curriculum, tuition, staff, regulations as it now maintains with respect to Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

46-34 Tuition Remission (H.B. 58) To direct the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia to reimburse law enforcement officers for up to 50 percent of tuition costs for courses leading to the associate degree in law enforcement.

46-35 Educational Grants (H.B. 178) To repeal existing law relating to grants for educational purposes.

46-36 Dental Hygiene (H.B. 285) To provide for a study of the need for a school for dental hygienists in the School of Dentistry of the Medical College of Virginia.

46-37 Real Estate Instruction (H.B. 465) To add courses in the field of real estate and to appropriate funds for this purpose.

46-38 Scholarships (H.B. 529) To amend existing law relating to certain scholarships of certain colleges to include Old Dominion College at Norfolk.

46-39 Student Loans (H.B. 637) To amend existing law relating to obligations which the State Education Assistance Authority may acquire to limit its power to buy and sell obligations of students to those at institutions located in Virginia.

46-40 Degree-Granting Authority (H.B. 837) To permit the trustees of Hopewell College to confer degrees.

46-41 Study of Area Needs (S. J. Res. 8) To provide for a study of higher educational needs in the Roanoke Valley area. (Similar to H.J. Res. 19)

46-42 Admissions (S.J. Res. 23) To direct the boards of visitors of State institutions of higher education to review admission policies and practices and make a report to the governor and General Assembly by January 1, 1965.

46-43 Land Acquisition (H.J. Res. 14) To direct the State Board of Education to study the possibility of acquiring certain property presently used as a V.A. Hospital in Chesterfield County, Virginia, for vocational training facilities.

46-44 Medical School (H.J. Res. 16) To commend the actions of various groups relating to a proposed medical school in the Norfolk area. (Similar to H. J. Res. 17)

46-45 Capital Outlay Procedures (H.J.Res. 41) To direct the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to continue its study and to make a report on the operation and administration of the State capital outlay programs at the several State institutions and agencies and to require the report by September 1, 1965.

(B) Special Session

None considered.

WASHINGTON (47)

Had no legislative session during 1964.

WEST VIRGINIA (48)

(A) Regular Session, January 8-February 7, 1964
(B) Special Session, November 27, 1964

Legislation Enacted

(A) Regular Session

48-1 * Appropriation (Ch. 2) Makes general appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, including the following (Com. Sub. for House Bill 1):

Sec. 1 Account No.	Current Operation	$ Amount
	Totals	(1964-65)
300	West Virginia University	12,157,812
315	Potomac State College of West Virginia State University	555,987
320	Marshall University	3,291,707
321	Fairmont State College	1,072,428
322	Glenville State College	738,184
323	West Liberty State College	907,209
324	Shepherd College	730,346
325	Concord College	1,178,838
327	West Virginia Institute of Technology	1,017,172
328	West Virginia State College	1,517,653
329	Bluefield State College	593,353
330	West Virginia State College--4-H Camp	26,290
299	State Commission on Higher Education	3,000
	Capital Outlay	
Sec. 2 Account No.	To be paid from special revenue fund	
853	West Virginia University	12,350,000
854	State Board of Education	
	Marshall University	250,000
	West Virginia Institute of Technology	2,500,000
	West Liberty State College	1,200,000
	Bluefield State College	1,344,000
	Glenville State College	640,000
	Concord College	1,810,000
	West Virginia State College	1,375,000
	Fairmont State College	1,600,000
	Shepherd College	50,000

Sec. 6	To be paid from surplus revenues	
	West Virginia University	225,000
	State Board of Education	
	Marshall University	185,000
	West Liberty State College	50,000
	Shepherd College	65,000
	Concord College	25,000

48-2 State Administration--Federal Facilities Act (Ch. 13) Establishes a State commission on higher education for public and nonpublic institutions of higher education as called for under the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963; stipulates nine members representing among them the State Board of Education, the board of governors of West Virginia University, the boards of trustees of two nonpublic institutions in the State, and the public at large; and sets forth the powers and duties of the commission, including the preparation of a State plan for participation in Federal grants and the completion of periodic studies of the total program of higher education in the State necessary to achieve full use of the Federal aid available for grants. (H.B. 20)

(B) Special Session

None Considered.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(A) Regular Session

None reported.

(B) Special Session

None reported.

WISCONSIN (49)

Regular Session, January 9-April 29, and November 9-11, 1964
Recessed April 29-November 9, and November 11-December 31, 1964

Legislation Enacted

49-1 Tuition (Ch. 475) Provides for resident status in tuition charges at the university and State colleges for dependents of persons employed in Wisconsin, even though the dependent resides outsite the State of Wisconsin. (A.B. 582)

49-2 State-level Coordination (Ch. 492) Amends existing legislation to provide that the chairman of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education be elected annually by majority vote of the committee members. (A.B. 825)

49-3 Federal Vocational Aid (Ch. 530) Amends existing legislation to allow the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education to expend as it deems proper any monies received from the United States as Federal aid for vocational and adult education. (A.B. 289)

49-4 Property Acquisition (Ch. 532) Amends existing law authorizing the State Building Commission to approve the acquisition of the Milwaukee-Downer College property for university purposes. (A.B. 849)

49-5 Scholarships (Ch. 545) Increases the maximum annual amount of Indian scholarships to $900 per student per academic year. (A.B. 891)

49-6 * Additional Appropriation Provides funds for additional enrollments at the University of Wisconsin by making additional appropriations of the following amounts: (A.B. 880)

Current Operation	$ Amount (1964-65)
University of Wisconsin (20,830)	
General operation (1)	805,341
Personal services	1,747,175
Capital outlay	68,065
Receipts applied	1,009,899
General operation academic revenues (Part of (1)) (40)	1,009,899

49-7 State Administration--Federal Higher Education Facilities Act (Ch. 573) Establishes a State commission to administer Wisconsin's participation in the Federal Higher Education Facilities program and provides for its organization and duties and powers. (A.B. 896)

49-8 * Student Loans (Ch. 574) Amends existing legislation to authorize the board on government operations to release supplemental sums when the appropriations are not sufficient to cover the cost of administering loans to needy students, and to provide for investing sums not exceeding $10 million of the general fund in advance to the State department of public welfare for the purpose of making additional loans to needy students. (A.B. 779)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

49-9 Institutional Termination (A.B. 10) To amend existing legislation and propose new legislation regulating the dissolution of county teachers colleges, to be terminated by July 1968.

49-10 Institutional Conversion (A.B. 11) To provide for the adaptation of the county teachers colleges facilities to other educational uses upon their dissolution in 1968 and set forth the methods and criteria by which the best use of the facilities can be determined.

49-11 * Tuition (A.B. 48) To appropriate $170,000 as a nonlapsing annual appropriation to reimburse Wisconsin residents for tuition paid, exceeding resident tuition requirements at Wisconsin colleges and universities, to educational institutions outside the State of Wisconsin which provide programs not available at public colleges and universities in Wisconsin.

49-12 State Community College Board (A.B. 176) To amend, repeal and create legislation relating to the establishment of community colleges to take the place of terminating county teachers colleges; to establish a State board of community college regents and provide for its organization and duties in the governing of community colleges.

49-13 State Administration (A.B. 851) To amend existing legislation relating to the operation of the Department of Administration in regard to advance travel expenses, salary payment schedules for State employees, and the printing of State publications.

49-14 Facilities Codes (A.B. 872) To require that one men's dormitory and one women's dormitory at each college and university have entrance facilities for the handicapped.

49-15 Enrollment Control (J. Res. 81A) To curtail the enrollment at the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin to encourage strong efforts to develop undergraduate programs in key cities of the State, and to give serious consideration to the development of a 4-year undergraduate program in southwestern Wisconsin.

WYOMING (50)

Special Session, July 28-31 1964

No higher education legislation considered.

GUAM (51)

Regular Session, January 13-February 11, and
June 8-July 7, 1964

Legislation Enacted

None reported.

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

PUERTO RICO (52)

Regular Session, January 13-May 30, 1964

Legislation Enacted

52-1 * Appropriation (Act 44) Amends earlier legislation so that the Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico is required annually to place at the disposal of the Superior Educational Council, in installments as required by the needs of the University, in addition to any other funds appropriated by this or other acts, the sum of $14,778,700, as a self-renewing appropriation, chargeable to the unencumbered general funds of the Commonwealth. (S.B. 574)

52-2 Municipal Employee Scholarships (Act 58) Amends existing legislation to authorize the municipalities of Puerto Rico to provide scholarships for educational and training programs of municipal officers and employees; permits leaves with pay for such studies; and stipulates that the study can be in Puerto Rico or abroad. (H.B. 1005)

52-3 Retirement Plan (Act 69) Authorizes and ratifies the pension the University of Puerto Rico pays to the Emeritus Dean of Law. (H.B. 1009)

52-4 Law School Services (Act 81) Exempts all persons being attended to by the legal assistance clinics of the law schools of Puerto Rico from the payment of all kinds of fees, tariffs, taxes, or imposts of whatever nature prescribed by the laws in force for the prosecution of judicial proceedings and issuance of certifications, at all government centers. (S.B. 586)

52-5 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (J. Res. 74) Assigns to the University of Puerto Rico the sum of $829,800 to carry out various capital improvement projects at the University.

52-6 * Appropriation--Capital Outlay (J. Res. 6) Assigns to the University of Puerto Rico the sum of $28,000 for the construction of facilities at the Food Technology Laboratory. (S. J. Res. 639)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

(Included to indicate possible trends in legislative intent.)

52-7 Higher Education Credits (S.B. 685) To establish a system of credits of universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning.

52-8 Botanical Garden (H.B. 964) To provide funds (amount not specified) to begin the establishment of a botanical garden at the University of Puerto Rico.

VIRGIN ISLANDS (53)

Regular Session, 1964

53-1 * Appropriation--Current Operations (Act 1136) Fixes the regular expenses of the College of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965; appropriates $670,000 for college operation, and authorizes the board of trustees to levy fees for tuition, housing, food services, and the use of college-owned buildings to raise additional operating monies. (Bill 2003)

Legislation Introduced but Not Enacted

None reported.

Part Two

Analysis of 1964 Legislation Relating to Higher Education

I. GENERAL STATISTICAL OBSERVATIONS

In the established pattern of State legislative activity, the year 1964 was an off-year, since among the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands only 38 legislatures met in regular, special, extraordinary, or adjourned sessions. Of the 38, 33 considered legislation pertaining to higher education, and only 1 of the 33 failed to enact a pertinent measure of some kind. These 33 legislatures considered a total of 668 bills and enacted 342 of them,or 51 percent.

This record of legislative activity, although substantially less than that of 1963 (when 50 legislatures considered higher education legislation), is also somewhat greater, numerically, than that of 1962, the last preceding off-year. During that year, when 31 legislatures convened, 26 of them considered a total of 532 bills relating to higher education. The percent of total proposals enacted in 1962 and in 1964 legislative sessions is, however, remarkably consistent. In 1962 there was a 49-percent enactment as compared with a 51-percent enactment in 1964. In 1963 the rate was 58 percent. But the relatively slight increase also tends to confirm a consistency in this regard, at least since 1961, when the enactment rate was 73 percent, substantially higher.

II. MAJOR AREAS: JANUARY 1--DECEMBER 31, 1964

Table 1 shows the major areas of legislative interest and more importantly serves as a guide or index to the kinds of legislative authority, interest, and activity in each State. For example, the table shows that by far the greatest amount of legislative action pertaining to higher education in 1964 occurred in New York State: Every category was covered by some proposal, four categories had only enacted proposals, seven had both enacted and unpassed ones, and seven had only unpassed ones. The totals at the end of each State's line in table 1, indicating total categories considered and number of bills passed and defeated, are also a convenient reference point.

Despite its usefulness, table 1 should nevertheless be viewed with some caution; and inferences should be drawn guardedly because of widely varying legislative practices among the States, particularly because the absolute or relative inactivity in some of them may have been due to their having, in 1964, special, extraordinary, or adjourned sessions that would not normally deal extensively with higher education matters.

Table 2, a summarization of table 1 data, has a greater statistical authority. Several items might be noted here. Appropriation was the area of greatest activity in terms of volume alone; and here, as in the past, a very high proportion of proposals introduced was enacted (88 percent). A high percentage of enactment continued to hold true also for bond issues (88 percent). It must be pointed out, of course, that the data on proposals in table 2 include all items introduced, even though in some cases several items deal with the same subject in the same State. Each of the areas of local institutional administration and State-level administration shows a high level of proposals considered, and relatively, a high level of enactment (63 and 65 percent, respectively).

In 1964, a substantial drop occurred, as compared with the 1963 record, in the percentage of passage for bills relating to five categories, shown below in descending order of their 1964 percents:

Category	Percent of passage	
	1964	1963
Specific capital outlay	58	93
Scholarships	18	46
Tuition	10	43
Specific construction and building programs	9	58
Curriculums	0	54

The zero-percent record for passage of curriculum bills may be particularly significant because legislation in this area sometimes tends to be restrictive or proscriptive. The very low enactment rate for tuition and admissions may also be noteworthy in this respect. The reader is reminded, however, that percentage comparisons must be interpreted cautiously in this limited framework, particularly as to categories showing only small numbers of proposals.

III. TRENDS, BY CATEGORY, IN STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

1. Finances

Appropriations

As in years past, a comparison of the appropriations for higher education has been made for 13 States (table 3). The calculations have a seeming certainty and simplicity that can easily be misleading. One should be cautious, however, about taking the percentage increase within each of the States as more than an approximately valid indicator; and even more so about making literal comparisons of appropriations among States. Nevertheless, several comparative generalizations can be ventured with some assurance. In the case of New York State, percentage comparisons are not valid over the past 3 years because table 3 makes an effort to include a complete picture of each State's fiscal support for higher educational operations and therefore new categories of State aid during each of the last 2 years.

During 1964 each of the 13 States analyzed had a noticeable percentage increase in appropriations. West Virginia and Louisiana appear to have increased the least among these States, in percentage terms. Even their increases were perhaps particularly important in view of their legislative actions during a recent year, when they temporarily decreased current appropriations for higher education support.

Another possible interesting feature is an apparent leveling of rate of increases; they seem to center in the range from 8 to 15 percent, in contrast to the widely differing percentage increases of the preceding year.

A third interesting feature about the 13 States, as shown in the table, lies in the absolute amounts of their appropriations during the 4-year period 1961-62 through 1964-65. Most of the 13 show a fairly measured pattern of moderate increases in appropriations. Several, however, seem to show a pattern of fairly sharp jumps. The record of New York State, even with allowance for an upward adjusted area of inclusions (for 1963-64 and 1964-65) is rather spectacular: from $63 million to $260 million in the 4-year period. California has jumped during that time from $204 million to $291 million; Michigan from $102 million to almost $139 million; and New Jersey from $29 million to $51 million. These cases may well indicate new or confirmed acceptance by State legislatures of the primary fiscal responsibility for higher education. There are, of course, counter-currents and hesitations, noted later in the present publication.

The comparisons in table 4 are instructive about enrollment-expenditure relationships. But again at the outset one must note the obvious limitations of the enormous variations in the public-private divisions of higher education (not indicated in the table) and the fact that the comparison is for only a 1-year period. In its annual survey (fall of 1963) the U.S. Office of Education started to report enrollment on a more comprehensive basis, including students not enrolled for a bachelor's or higher degree. Thus, comparisons of relative growth rates in enrollment and appropriations present a more accurate picture than previously possible. Table 3 is, in fact, more important as a base for future comparisons than as a pertinent indicator of the recent past. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that Alaska alone of the 13-State sample, experienced a decline in student enrollments and therefore in 1964-65, with respect to total student population, had a greater percent of increase in appropriations than did any of the other 12 States. It is perhaps of interest and indicative also that approximately one-half (6) of this group experienced a 1-year student enrollment increase larger than the percentage of appropriations increase over the preceding year. Again, while one should be moderately skeptical about such large comparisons, this fact may indicate that a substantial number of States are lagging behind enrollments in meeting accelerating requirements for public support of higher education. Conversely, the data would also indicate that a number of other States are moving energetically to meet the enrollment demands in at least the near future. If the States keeping up with enrollment growth only equal those not doing so, we can then expect progressively more serious difficulties as a Nation in maintaining a necessary and desirable quality in our colleges and universities.

Table 1.--Major areas of State legislation relating to higher education, by State: Jan. 1--Dec.31,1964

State or territory	Category 2/																			Total categories	Bills		
	I		II			III		IV			V				VI	VII			VIII		Introduced	Passed	Not Passed
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	M_1	N	O	P	P_1	Q				
Ala.------	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	O	6	6	4	2
Alaska----	X	—	—	—	#	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	#	#	O	#	—	8	17	5	12
Ariz.-----	X	#	X	—	X	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	O	O	—	#	—	#	O	11	24	13	11
Ark.------	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	3	3	3	0
Calif.----	X	—	X	X	—	—	#	—	—	—	#	—	—	—	—	#	#	X	—	8	42	20	22
Colo.-----	#	X	X	—	X	X	#	X	—	#	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	#	—	12	30	23	7
Del.------	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	2	2	2	0
Ga.-------	X	—	—	O	—	X	O	X	O	#	O	#	#	—	—	O	#	#	—	13	28	16	12
Hawaii----	#	X	—	O	#	—	—	O	—	X	O	O	O	—	#	#	X	#	—	13	26	10	16
Ill.------	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	1	1	0	1
Iowa------	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	2	4	4	0
Kans.-----	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	5	9	9	0
Ky.-------	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	O	—	O	#	#	—	X	X	—	X	—	9	13	9	4
La.-------	#	O	—	O	O	—	X	O	—	#	—	X	O	—	—	#	#	#	—	12	44	14	30
Md.-------	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	O	O	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	6	9	3	6
Mass.-----	X	X	—	O	—	X	—	#	#	O	—	—	O	—	O	X	#	#	O	13	42	21	21
Mich.-----	X	#	—	—	O	#	—	—	—	X	—	O	X	—	O	X	—	#	X	11	19	12	7
Miss.-----	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	7	32	32	0
Nev.------	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	0
N. J.-----	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	#	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	#	O	—	8	13	6	7
N. Mex.---	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	3	3	3	0
N. Y.-----	X	X	X	X	#	#	O	O	O	#	O	#	#	O	#	#	O	#	O	19	130	33	97
Ohio------	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	0
Pa.-------	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	O	—	4	23	17	6
R. I.-----	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	X	—	—	—	O	O	—	6	10	3	7

S. C.-----	X	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	9	14	2	12
S. Dak.---	#	#	#	—	#	#	0	#	0	—	—	—	0	—	#	#	—	X	—	12	43	21	22
Vt.-------	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	X	—	5	5	5	0
Va.-------	X	—	X	—	#	#	—	#	X	—	0	#	#	0	—	#	#	X	0	14	45	30	15
W. Va.----	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	2	2	2	0
Wis.------	X	—	—	0	—	—	—	#	—	0	#	X	X	0	0	—	X	X	—	11	15	8	7
P. R.-----	—	#	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	—	0	—	6	8	6	2
V. I.-----	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	0

1/ The following 15 jurisdictions held no legislative sessions: Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington. The following 5 jurisdictions held legislative sessions, but no items relevant to this study were introduced in those sessions: Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Wyoming, Guam.

2/ For the purposes of this study, legislative proposals have been grouped in the following categories and sub-categories:

I--Appropriations, Amounts: (A) Current operation, (B) Capital outlay.

II--Physical Facilities (additional to those covered by appropriations): (C) Bond issues, (D) Building programs and construction, (E) Land acquisition and transfer.

III--Financial procedures: (F) General, (G) Governmental aid (local, State, Federal).

IV--Institutional growth: (H) Institutional expansion, (I) New institutions, (J) 2-year colleges.

V--Students: (K) Tuition, (L) Student loans, (M) Scholarships, (M_1) Admissions.

VI--Personnel: (N) Faculty, Employees, Salaries, Retirement.

VII--Administration, Planning, Coordination: (O) Local institutional administration, (P) Surveys and studies, (P_1) State-level administration.

VIII--Curriculum: (Q) Curriculum.

KEY: X = all proposals passed; 0 = none passed; # = some passed, some did not in same category; — = none introduced.

Table 2.--Number of jurisdictions [1] considering, passing, or rejecting legislative proposals relating to higher education; number of bills considered, passed, or rejected; and percent of proposals enacted into law: January 1--December 31, 1964

Item	Category [2]																		
	I		II			III		IV			V				VI	VII			VIII
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	M_1	N	O	P	P_1	Q
Jurisdictions considering proposals---------	23	10	14	6	11	12	6	15	5	13	11	13	14	6	14	18	15	27	6
Jurisdictions passing laws------------------	23	9	13	1	9	9	3	10	2	9	2	10	6	1	10	16	11	22	0
Jurisdictions rejecting proposals-----------	5	5	3	10	7	7	4	8	4	8	11	8	12	5	8	10	10	13	6
Proposals considered [3]--------------------	80	24	24	11	25	40	29	49	13	39	20	22	59	9	51	65	37	60	11
Laws enacted [4]----------------------------	70	14	21	1	15	19	11	24	3	18	2	12	11	2	20	41	19	39	0
Percent of proposals enacted [5]------------	88	58	88	9	60	48	38	49	23	46	10	54	19	22	39	63	51	65	0

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[1] The 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
[2] See table 1, footnote 2.
[3] Total 668. [4] Total 342. [5] Average 51 percent.

Table 3.--General appropriations for current operations in higher education in 13 States, with percent of change: 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65

State	Amount		Percent change	Amount	Percent change	Amount	Percent change
	1961-62	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
Alaska	$ 3,062,576	$ 3,339,010	9.0	$ 4,817,300	44.3	$ 5,341,000	10.9
Arizona	18,511,226	20,957,031	13.2	26,001,987	24.0	30,037,925	15.5
California	204,637,403	238,535,570	16.6	257,456,162	7.9	291,883,173	13.4
Colorado	26,399,028	28,249,693	7.0	34,317,048	21.5	37,067,063	8.0
Kansas	35,618,390	43,616,581	22.5	45,419,831	4.1	50,054,121	10.2
Louisiana	51,365,887	47,700,329	-7.1	56,587,116	18.1	60,635,346	7.2
Maryland	43,814,764	48,055,750	9.7	53,629,475	11.5	61,497,210	14.7
Michigan	102,966,081	109,759,170	6.6	116,118,154	5.7	138,910,313	19.6
New Jersey	29,329,984	40,600,176	38.4	45,176,597	11.2	51,316,159	13.6
New York	63,438,183	83,980,822	32.4	185,734,815	(1)	260,379,486	(1)
Rhode Island	7,536,016	8,194,521	8.7	9,207,487	12.3	10,298,418	11.8
South Carolina	16,784,776	19,264,846	14.8	20,535,460	6.5	22,467,325	9.4
West Virginia	19,450,195	23,359,195	20.1	22,364,090	-4.2	23,789,979	6.4

1/ Percentage relationship not applicable because 1963-64 and 1964-65 totals include several general appropriation items not included in earlier year totals. Increase equals approximately 28 percent if same appropriation categories are used for the 2 years.

Table 4.--Current expenditure appropriations and total enrollments 1/ in 13 States, and percent of change: 1963-64 and 1964-65

State	1963-64		1964-65		Percent change from 1963-64 to 1964-65	
	Total appropriation 1963-64	Total enrollment Fall 1963	Total appropriation 1964-65	Total enrollment Fall 1964	Appropriation	Enrollment
Alaska---------	$ 4,817,300	4,400	$ 5,341,000	4,209	+10.9	- 4.3
Arizona--------	26,001,987	50,375	30,037,925	61,834	+15.5	+22.7
California-----	257,456,162	718,480	291,883,173	789,330	+13.4	+ 9.9
Colorado-------	34,317,048	57,885	37,067,063	64,809	+ 8.0	+12.0
Kansas---------	45,419,831	63,871	56,054,121	72,488	+10.2	+13.5
Louisiana------	56,587,116	70,709	60,635,346	83,027	+ 7.2	+17.4
Maryland-------	53,629,475	75,556	61,497,210	85,027	+14.7	+12.5
Michigan-------	116,118,154	208,210	138,910,313	233,525	+19.6	+12.2
New Jersey-----	45,176,597	110,449	51,316,159	120,236	+13.6	+ 8.9
New York-------	185,734,815	488,263	260,379,486	539,901	(2)	+10.0
Rhode Island---	9,207,487	25,090	10,298,418	28,706	+11.8	+14.4
South Carolina-	20,535,460	36,382	22,467,325	39,033	+ 9.4	+ 7.3
West Virginia--	22,364,090	35,664	23,789,979	39,719	+ 6.4	+11.4

1/ Enrollment figures are from *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1963-64*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. These figures are more inclusive than those in previous editions of the present publication, and unlike the previous editions the present one includes students enrolled but not matriculated for a bachelor's or higher degree. Hence, one should be cautious in comparing the present enrollment data with those appearing in the previous editions of the present publication.

2/ Percentage comparisons are not valid because additional categories of appropriations are included for 1964-65; the appropriation increase equals approximately 28 percent if the same appropriation categories are used for the 2 years.

Capital Construction

Because of their basically irregular nature in terms of time, capital construction appropriations do not appear in this publication in tabulated form. It might be noted that although some of these appropriations reflect considered and long-range planning, others appear to mirror more accurately diverse local interests, prides, and pressures. There does seem to be a concern, reflected especially in bond issues, that construction projects be as self-liquidating as possible.

The fluctuating (though increasing) value of bond issues, however, combined with annual passage in a relatively limited number of States, precludes hasty generalizations about rate of increase and use. As to 1964 it is noteworthy that $310 million--over three-fourths--of the value of total bond issues is attributable to California. Although this statistic tends to reduce the significance of bond issuance as a financing device, it may nevertheless be significant in the sense that California may be in this respect, as in some others, a prototype in higher education expansion. It is relevant to note that in the last comparable year, 1962, California accounted for $223 million out of $291 million authorized in bond issues.

A feature of 1964 legislation for bond issuances that merits special attention is the continuing pattern (one naturally complementary to the historical trend just noted toward increased reliance on bond issues as a method of finance) of liberalizing the restraints on the bond-issuing authority of public agencies, at the State Government, local government, and institutional levels. For example, the Georgia legislature removed State constitutional restrictions on the value of bonds issuable for financing community colleges by three specified counties and also general restrictions on the value of bonds issuable. Iowa authorized school corporations to issue bonds to finance community colleges. New Mexico enacted a law with similar provisions. Virginia established a building authority to facilitate expansion through bond issuance.

2. Bond Issues

In 1964, nine States authorized bond purchases to finance the constructing and equipping of college facilities. The amounts specifically authorized for higher education in single enactments ranged from a low of $1.75 million to a high of $50 million. The total authorized was $418,950,000--an annual record for the off-years since 1958, and second to 1963 only for the whole period covered. The figures for the period are the following:

Year	
1958	$228,100,000
1959	409,500,000
1960	104,300,000
1961	237,141,000
1962	291,933,000
1963	735,004,686
1964	418,950,000

Countering this expansive and liberalizing current was a continuing legislative concern for economy in the form of provisions for payment and in limitation of the kind of projects for which bonds can be issued. A South Dakota law providing for issuance of revenue bonds to finance college dormitories also indicates that the projects undertaken are to be self-liquidating through fees and rentals. South Dakota introduced (but did not pass) a bill specifying that the State was not to be regarded as a debtor in bond issues. A law passed in Virginia makes clear the right of institutions to establish fees to pay off bonds. A rather comprehensive New Mexico law dealing with the establishment of community colleges is of special interest in emphasizing that the locality shall bear the entire fiscal responsibility and the State none in the physical construction of such institutions.

3. Building Programs

In the category of building programs a low level of activity appears, since only six jurisdictions considered specific action. In this respect, 1964 is comparable to the last legislative off-year, 1962. It should be noted, however, that much legislation pertaining to this area is embedded in appropriations, particularly capital outlays, and in the category "institutional growth." Indeed, only one proposal actually enacted is in the category "building programs"--a New York State law relating to the furnishing of nursing schools. The other proposals--mostly commonplace appropriation bills for constructing, renovating, and equipping buildings--were unsuccessful. It is perhaps indicative of legislative interest in economy that some of these unsuccessful proposals related to peripheral educational facilities, such as a student union building (Louisiana), while others pertained to instructional buildings (for example, Georgia and Louisiana).

4. Land Acquisition and Transfer

In 1964 a moderate amount of legislative activity was evident pertaining to land acquisition and transfer. About one-fourth of the States holding legislative sessions considered proposals in this area. Almost all of this type of legislation, however, seems to have been of a minor or routine nature: authorization for public higher education institutions to sell specific pieces of property; purchase of land for them; sale of public lands, with the stipulation that the proceeds be assigned to the support of higher education. Thus, Mississippi, New York, and Virginia authorized the sale of certain lands by public higher education institutions; and South Dakota authorized the sale of certain lands with the provision that proceeds be used to support a specific scholarship fund at a specified institution. Alaska provided for the leasing to private interests, through competitive bidding, of lands belonging to the University of Alaska and having enough oil and gas for commercial exploitation. Several States--notably Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Michigan--specifically provided for land acquisition for public institutions, apparently in order to accommodate expansion.

5. General Financial Procedures

About one-third of the legislatures that met considered matters of considerable financial diversity. Again, many of the enacted laws apparently dealt with only minor technical changes. This area, though, is highly important in higher education, and two major State developments and several smaller tendencies merit brief discussion.

Both New York and Michigan, perhaps significantly and symptomatically, enacted laws giving greater fiscal independence to public universities. In the case of New York, the State University was authorized to submit its budget directly to the Governor of the State rather than through the State Education Department as before. Also, former restrictions on purchases by The City University of New York were liberalized in a minor way. In the case of Michigan, the boards of control of the several State universities were given greater fiscal freedom to acquire land, erect buildings, and borrow money to erect them; but the boards of control were at the same time not allowed to borrow money on their own faith and credit or to create a lien on property under their jurisdiction. In connection with these movements toward institutional fiscal independence, it may be significant that a Rhode Island bill further to centralize control over the budgets of public universities failed.

As with bond issues, there appear to be cross-currents toward liberalizing fiscal policy to increase allowable borrowing on one hand, and to enforce economy measures on the other hand. Thus, a Massachusetts law permits the State College Building Authority to increase the authorized amount of borrowed funds. This law also illustrates the impetus toward State control. In contrast, a Colorado law indicates a tightening of State financial supervision over junior college districts.

A continuing area among the legislative proposals is the lottery or special excise tax to finance higher education. Such proposals consistently failed, however, in 1964. Typical were the bill in Michigan to create a tax on the distribution of electricity for support of State junior colleges, and one in New York to enact a special cigarette tax for educational purposes. Fairly typical, too, were proposals before the New York legislature to authorize betting on jai alai games, with the proceeds to go to public school construction and the support of public education; and one to authorize New York City to have a lottery for the support of public education, including the units of The City University. The South Dakota legislature considered amending the State constitution so as to create a State lottery, with the proceeds again to go for educational purposes. In California a bill was introduced which would have created an "Education and Tax Reduction Lottery," with virtually all profits to be distributed to the counties for the same purposes.

6. Government Aid

With two exceptions, 1964 saw little legislative activity in the category of State Government aid. This is in part because some items which might be expected to appear in this category were deemed more appropriate in other ones. Two States, however, had notable legislative flurries. In California, six bills pertaining to the formula of State subsidization of public schools (including public community colleges) were enacted; while 10 bills under the category "Government Aid" failed to pass. In New York State, the second State of considerable legislative activity in "Government Aid," there was less of a focus--and none of the six considered bills succeeded in passing. Noteworthy, however, were proposals to amend the formula of the State subsidy of New York City for teacher training, graduate, and professional programs at The City University of New York; and also a proposal to change the formula for State support of public community colleges to provide more than the current one-third of operating expenses of these institutions.

7. Institutional Growth

Like preceding years, 1964 had a ferment of activity in the general area of institutional growth. Some aspects of this are shown in categories H, I, and J of table 2, but it should be borne in mind that much legislative activity pertaining to institutional expansion is covered under such categories as administration, planning, and coordination; as well as appropriations (especially capital outlay), physical facilities, and financial procedures. This is true of California, for example. Moreover, in many States legislative activity is an inadequate index of expansion. New York State is an obvious example. Few of its 130 items were specifically under institutional expansion (and only one of the 130 was enacted); yet the State was in fact undergoing a great deal of public institutional expansion.

Finally, it might be noted here (in addition to elsewhere, for example, under State administration) that in 1964 most States enacted legislation enabling them to participate in the 1963 Federal Higher Education Facilities Act, an important stimulus to expansion. (A special feature of this Federal legislation is the requirement that a State commission be established or designated to administer the programs.)

Expansion

As in the recent past, several kinds of enactments in the area of expansion--although relatively few in number and not dramatically significant--are nevertheless worthy of note as indicators of expansion. One kind deals with establishing research structures. Thus, Colorado established two research-revolving funds and Mississippi three research facilities within the framework of the public higher institutions; and Vermont provided for the establishment or strengthening of two research facilities. Much of this kind of expansion is, of course, buried in appropriations laws.

A second indicator of expansion is institutional name changing. Colorado, South Dakota, and Virginia engaged in it in 1964. In general, however, 1964 legislatures did not use this kind of institutional upgrading to any great degree. In a special kind of name changing, a private college in Alabama became a public institution, and the New Jersey legislature authorized the acquisition of a private college of medicine and dentistry and its conversion into a State institution. In another fairly special case, two Massachusetts technical institutes were merged by legislative enactment into one. In Massachusetts and South Dakota the impulse toward name changing is additionally confirmed by the introduction (but not the passing) of bills to this effect.

Several States established Building Construction Authorities or funds to channel and control expansion. Two examples of this are the Authority for Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute and a revolving fund to facilitate the construction of research facilities at the Colorado State University. In a special sense, the agencies established by many States to administer Federal funds available under the Higher Education Facilities Act also can be included in such an accounting.

Some State legislatures evinced considerable interest in expanding certain specialized kinds of education. Mississippi passed legislation permitting the establishment of technical institutes within existing State institutions to train engineering technicians. In Massachusetts a bill was introduced, but not enacted, which called for the establishment of a law school at the University of Massachusetts. The largest areas of concern, however, were dentistry and medicine. Kentucky enacted a law establishing State support for medical and dental schools at the University of Louisville. The New Jersey legislature made available special additional funds to expand medical education and authorized a basic curriculum change to accelerate medical education. A Georgia law recommended the establishment of a public dental college; and in Hawaii and New York there were unsuccessful bills to establish dental schools. In New York three separate proposals were made (but not passed) to establish public medical schools in the New York City area.

Two States revealed in legislative proposals a notable activity in the area of adjusting their higher education structures to meet the demands of expansion. In Virginia, there appears to be a rationalization of the institutional relationships, and in Maryland some confusion and conflict between the expansion programs of the several State colleges and those of the University of Maryland.

New Institutions

Activity concerning new institutions appears to have been relatively light in 1964. Notable, however, were the creation of a branch of the University of Massachusetts in Boston; and in Ohio the establishment of the Cleveland State University and the Toledo State College of Medicine (this latter further confirming widespread legislative interest in the expansion of medical education).

Several States merit mention for proposals introduced, although not enacted, for founding new institutions. The Kentucky legislature considered a measure which would have allowed cities of smaller size than currently permissible to establish and operate municipal colleges. In New York, besides the proposals already mentioned for medical and dental schools, two additional bills were introduced to establish new units of State University in the New York metropolitan area, but were not enacted.

Again, the seeming lack of activity among the States to found new colleges in a day of a generally rapid rise of demand for college is deceptive. Some expansion within an already existing institutional framework appears in this report under category H of table 2, while community college expansion appears under category J. Moreover, the fact of legislative non-activity is not a fully accurate index of actual actions that may be occurring, since in certain States some kinds of institutional establishment do not require specific legislative approval.

2-Year Colleges

A continuing high, and apparently increasing, level of interest in 2-year colleges, particularly community colleges, is evident from the 1964 record of State legislatures which met. Approximately half of these considered proposals in this area.

The tabulation following this paragraph of the number of laws passed in four selected areas from 1957 through 1964 for 2-year colleges is an index to legislative interest and to institutional development.

Year	Organization and administration	Finance	State aid provision	Curriculum degrees, and standards
1957	24	14	6	5
1958	4	4	1	1
1959	32	2	7	2
1960	6	5	1	1
1961	25	13	3	2
1962	12	9	2	2
1963	19	9	14	5
1964	24	11	8	1

The high number of enactments pertaining to 2-year colleges is particularly noteworthy because again the most appropriate years of comparison are the off-years 1962 and 1960. Thus, although the total 1964 enactments are slightly behind the 1963 (44 to 47), it is more significant that 1962 and 1960 totals were only 25 and 13, respectively.

Still, considering all laws pertinent to 2-year colleges (not merely those under category J in table 1), several aspects of the 1964 enactments deserve special mention.

Of the three States (Alabama, California, and Rhode Island) which authorized State bond issues for specific allocation to 2-year colleges, the action of California is particularly prominent since at least $50 million are allocated directly for community college construction and equipment. Several other States moved to enable localities to issue bonds for the construction of community colleges (Georgia, Iowa, and New Mexico).

Several States also expressed in legislation a concern for the purposes and curriculum of their community colleges. Hawaii, in moving to establish a community college system, specified that there were to be both liberal arts--transfer programs and also vocational-terminal curriculums--and took the unique step among the 50 States of putting these institutions under the regents of the State university system. An interest in this problem in Maryland is indicated by a bill which called for a study of the purposes, functions, and curriculums of community colleges, but which did not pass. A Michigan law authorized community colleges to offer vocational-technical programs. In Mississippi, there appears to be heightened concern for technical-vocational programs, to judge from the words stressing this type of program in a law that established a Building Commission for junior colleges. Also a 1964 law in the same State providing for administrative reorganization of junior college districts specifies that junior colleges shall have both liberal arts and technical curriculums.

Another moot point throughout the Nation in community college expansion is the degree of State fiscal support for current operations. California showed considerable activity here, enacting several laws relating to State aid which generally moved State aid upward. Georgia tentatively redefined the formula for State financial assistance to community colleges. New Mexico in its successful general enabling and defining legislation on community colleges was emphatic that the system be fiscally independent of the State. In New York, three bills to change the State financial aid formula upward failed. A 1964 Kansas law provided for distribution of part of a retailer's sales tax for support of community colleges; and related to fiscal aid in that State is a series of laws pertaining to methods of community college accounting and finance reporting.

The administrative organization of community colleges in relation to the locality and to the State was also a continuing area of 1964 legislative consideration. New Mexico specified in the law noted above that community colleges were not to be part of the public school system; and in Georgia (where all public higher education is under a single State board) a bill to make the community college system a part of the public school system was defeated. The concern also of the Pennsylvania legislature for the place of the 2-year colleges in the system of public higher education is indicated in statewide studies authorized in 1964.

Interest in the administrative superstructure of community college systems, and the somewhat varied approaches to it, are reflected in a Hawaii law placing planned community colleges under the University of

Hawaii regents, in a Massachusetts law reorganizing the State level administrative body responsible for community colleges, and in a Michigan law creating a State board for community colleges. Finally, two State legislatures were prominent in having considered a number of ultimately unsuccessful bills which proposed to establish community colleges in specified areas. These were Louisiana with seven such bills and Massachusetts with six.

Clearly, the dynamics of higher education continue to create pressures in the several States to expand public 2-year colleges of the community college type. The legislative enactments and proposals reflect the historical patterns of the particular States and also an indecisiveness as to where best these institutions should be placed in the overall structure for administering and financing post-high school education.

8. Tuition

Although very little legislation directly pertinent to tuition was enacted in 1964 (none worthy of special mention), nevertheless a considerable amount of interest was apparently evinced in the form of bills introduced but not enacted. As shown in table 2, 2 jurisdictions passed 2 laws, while 11 rejected 20 proposals. A recurrent proposal that could be described as a taxpayer's bill was one (appearing in varying forms) to allow income tax deductions for expenses directly attributable to the higher education of individuals or their dependents. Thus, a proposal in the Alaska legislature urged the Federal Government to provide such a reduction with reference to certain curriculums; Georgia, Maryland, and New York bills would have incorporated such exemptions in their respective State tax laws; and a New York bill would have permitted personal State income tax deductions for teachers taking certain courses.

In the matter of how much tuition to charge, there appear to be cross-currents in legislative interest, to judge from the several samples of unsuccessful bills in the 1964 sessions. On the one hand, some moves were evident to establish or maintain low tuition or none at all. A bill in New York State mandating free tuition at The City University of New York is the most obvious illustration. Somewhat along the same line (although in a more limited way) and more representative of this tendency, was a proposal in Wisconsin to reimburse students who attend out-of-State higher education institutions and who pursue programs not available at public colleges and universities in Wisconsin. (The single Wisconsin law enacted on tuition made certain additional persons eligible for residency status and thus for reduced tuition.)

Against this liberalizing current, a legislative tendency was evident to raise student instructional charges, particularly non-resident tuition. Bills in Arizona and Kentucky had the intent to pay the per capita cost of education at public institutions. A South Carolina bill would have more generally required State-supported higher institutions to increase their tuition charges for out-of-State students. A California bill would have required all students at the University of California and at the

California State Colleges to pay, after leaving these institutions, part of the cost of their instruction. These bills no doubt reflect legislative concern about the rising operating costs of public higher education. They probably also reflect growing pressures for admission within States, particularly because these pressures appear to compel additional substantial public investments in higher education expansion.

9. Student Financial Aid

Loans and scholarships or fellowships to help students defray costs of attending college are encompassed in the category of student financial aid. In 1964, as in other recent years, a considerable degree of State legislative interest was centered on efforts to extend additional financial assistance to college students.

Loans

The fact that about one-third of the legislatures convening in 1964 considered the fairly specialized area of student loans indicates considerable interest in loans as a method of finance that is both immediately effective for the student and inexpensive for the State. Legislatures moved in several ways, by now quite conventionalized, to expand and strengthen State-backed student programs.

At least six States established new general loan programs, and four more strengthened existing programs. Among the former it appears to be common practice to create a Higher Education Assistance Authority (or commission) to administer the system. Colorado, Georgia, Louisiana, and Michigan did so in 1964; and proposals were unsuccessfully introduced to this effect in Kentucky and Rhode Island. Some common features of State loan programs set up under such authorities include State guarantee of student loans, limitations on the amounts loanable to students to $1,000 per year up to a cumulative maximum of $5,000, and State payment of interest on such loans for a period of years from the time of borrowing (as many as 8 years in a 1964 New York State law).

Policy varies as to whether State-backed loans to students can be used out of State as well as in State. Colorado restricted its loan system to in-State institutions, and Hawaii limited its new loan system to the University of Hawaii. In Kentucky, a bill introduced, but not passed, to create a Higher Education Assistance Authority and loan program limited the use of funds to students attending higher education institutions located in that State. Rhode Island and Vermont programs appear to have no such limitation on geographic or institutional use. In the related problem of residence, a New York law makes it clear that the State will stop paying the interest on the loan of a person who ceases to be a resident of New York State.

Scholarships

Approximately the same number of legislatures that considered proposals in the loan category also considered them in the scholarship category. The total number of bills introduced was substantially greater for scholarships than for loans, however, as was also the proportion of proposals that failed of enactment. This latter observation perhaps reflects public pressures to increase the level and scope of aid programs once they are legislatively established. New York State led by far in this category with a total of 34 bills. This perhaps reflects not only public pressures, but also the fact that New York for a substantial period of time has complemented its system of public higher education with an array of awards, scholarships, and fellowships.

Some of the bills introduced in State legislatures simply proposed expansion of already existing scholarship programs. This was particularly true of a number of the 30 New York bills that did not pass. These would have expanded numerically, or in amount, the nursing scholarships, undergraduate regents scholarships, the graduate regents teaching fellowships, and the scholar incentive awards (for which almost all State residents in good academic standing at public and private higher institutions of the State are eligible). There were two unpassed proposals in New Jersey to enlarge scholarship benefits. Similarly, a bill introduced but not passed in the Hawaii legislature simply proposed an increase of the State scholarships available at the University of Hawaii; and one introduced but not passed in Louisiana would have expanded the scholarship program at public higher institutions.

At least two significant laws were passed creating new scholarship programs: The Michigan legislature established a competitive undergraduate scholarship program, with awards usable at any college in the State, and New York created two new fellowship series, one for full-time study only, the other for part-time doctoral study in engineering and the sciences only. Awards in each of these series may be given only to institutions in the State. An unpassed proposal in the Kentucky legislature would have established a substantial State scholarship program for Kentucky residents at higher education institutions within the State.

It appears that the great bulk of State scholarships may be awarded only at institutions within the granting State. A movement seems to be gaining ground, though, to allow the use of State-granted scholarships out of State. Again, New York State is a case in point, with a 1964 law permitting the use of the graduate-level Regents College Teaching Fellowships (not those just mentioned) at accredited institutions (with doctoral programs) anywhere in the United States. Also unpassed bills in that State proposed, respectively, the use of undergraduate State scholarships at any accredited college or university in the United States and a reciprocal exchange of scholarship students with other States. In Massachusetts an unpassed bill would have granted State fellowships to "certain graduate students" enrolled at universities anywhere in the United States or Canada who are obtaining an advanced degree.

Significant legislative interest arose to establish or expand State scholarship assistance in specific curricular and vocational directions. Thus, a Georgia law detailed requirements for scholarships in paramedical and educational fields, and in the same State an unpassed proposal would have established scholarships for pharmaceutical students. The Hawaii legislature considered (but did not enact) a bill to establish scholarships for out-of-State study in such fields as fisheries, forestry, librarianship, social work, and wildlife. In New York certain proposals failed of passage to extend academic incentive awards to students in nursing schools and in business schools registered by the State. Reflecting a common concern about medical education, one unpassed bill in New York State specified that a certain number of Regents Scholarships for Professional Education in Medicine be used to prepare students in the general practice of medicine. An unpassed bill in the South Dakota legislature would have provided for the establishment of an extra day of horse racing in the State, with the day's proceeds to be used for athletic scholarships at higher education institutions under the control of the Board of Regents.

One 1964 proposal is perhaps especially noteworthy in a year of considerable student unrest. A Rhode Island bill, if passed, would have required students holding certain scholarships to take an oath of loyalty to the United States.

10. Admissions

As in 1963, so in 1964 relatively few legislative proposals were made regarding admissions. The only two such bills that passed throughout the United States were in Mississippi: one clarified conditions for disqualifying students for admission to State higher education institutions; the other disqualified for admission to any higher education institution in the State any person having a charge of moral turpitude against him.

Several other proposals (not passed) in other States may be of interest as possible indicators of trends or legislative anxieties. Thus, perhaps reflecting admissions pressures, a Virginia bill would have limited to a maximum of 25 percent the proportion of out-of-State students at each State institution. Also, perhaps reflecting conflict over the State college system's degree of development and expansion, a bill in Wisconsin would have curtailed enrollment on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin in order to encourage the development of undergraduate programs in certain major cities of the State.

This latter bill is perhaps comparable to several proposals put before the Maryland legislature (mentioned on p. 128), which expressed evident concern over the monopolistic tendencies in State higher educational services, which those proposals attributed to the University of Maryland. A South Carolina bill, at variance with what appears to be the major trend, would have required State-supported institutions of higher learning to lower their entrance examination-grade requirement for admission. Finally, reflecting the general practice and policy in New York State, a bill presented to its legislature would have prohibited inquiry about the race, color, or religion of persons seeking admission to certain educational institutions.

11. Personnel: Faculty, Employees, Retirement, Salaries

A considerable amount of legislative activity occurred regarding personnel, with a total of over 50 bills considered in 14 jurisdictions. More than half of the proposals, though, were not enacted, and many dealt with minor, often technical, matters. Several features of the legislative record are nevertheless noteworthy.

Concern for the recruitment and retention of faculty is reflected in New York State and South Dakota laws authorizing (or facilitating) general salary increases for personnel in public higher education institutions. The former moved to expand, and to make more secure, higher education in the sciences and the humanities, by creating over the next 5 years, five State-supported chairs in the sciences and five in the humanities, to be assigned to either public or private higher education institutions selected by the Regents of the State. An unpassed bill in New York State would have established a system of distinguished visiting professors. Also expressive of concern for getting and keeping faculty is the California law requesting a legislative committee to study faculty salaries at the University of California and the California State Colleges; and so also an unpassed bill before the South Carolina legislature calling for a committee to study the need for increasing State employees' salaries.

Another kind of legislation in this area liberalizes or provides greater flexibility in retirement or annuity programs. For example, New York State passed a bill allowing State University personnel to join a private rather than the State retirement system. Also in New York State, bills were introduced to allow certain retired persons to teach without loss of pension and to allow new persons on the staff of The City University of New York to continue under annuity programs in which they had previously participated. Finally, an unpassed New York State bill would have provided for making contracts with faculty from other higher education institutions to serve as part-time faculty in vocational curriculums of 2-year institutions.

Bills introduced, but not passed, in South Carolina and South Dakota were designed to eliminate possible conflicts of interest; they apparently applied only incidentally to the public higher education institutions in these States.

A 1963 South Dakota law (the only one of its kind) liberalized the conditions for employment of aliens at State-supported institutions of higher education. Such a person is no longer required in South Dakota to demonstrate an intention to become a citizen. Thus, since this law was unique, the trend of previous years toward ending restrictions on employment of aliens seems to be continuing.

In 1964 there were no State enactments or bills as to the conditions of retention or tenure for faculty personnel. Hence, the traditional legislative practice of "hands-off" in this area also seems to be continuing.

12. Administration

The rapid expansion of higher educational institutions in recent years and the predicted acceleration of their expansion in the immediate future is causing State legislatures increasingly to look closely at administrative matters and practices. For the purposes of the present survey, the 1964 enactments and proposals were divided into two categories: local and State-level.

Local

The category of 1964 State legislative enactments pertaining to local institutional administration was second in number only to that of appropriations. This number was only about two-thirds of the number for the preceding year, but it was substantial from the standpoint of 1964's being an off-year. The following tabulation shows 1963 and 1964 enactments under four categories:

Category	1963		1964	
	States	Acts	States	Acts
Protective	7	10	2	2
Permissive	17	25	8	12
Supporting	3	5	5	6
Mandatory	12	21	8	21

Although due allowance must be made because of the difficulty in categorizing the acts precisely and thus consistently, they clearly show for the 2 years a continuity of type and intent in the permissive and mandatory categories. The large number of laws in the former category indicates in part a legislative encouragement of institutional independence and autonomy in some areas, as do many of the laws in the protective and supporting categories. Some of the enactments in the mandatory category indicate counter-currents toward centralization, but too much should not be made of this point. Most of these enactments more accurately reflect the fact that institutional expansion requires legislative action. Almost twice as many bills were enacted as those which were not enacted, thus perhaps indicating a fairly high degree of planning and legislative acquiescence, a low degree of political expediency and popular pressure, and the technical nature of most of the changes.

Several States granted authority of various kinds to local institutional governing boards. The California legislature, for example, granted additional fiscal powers to the governing boards of junior college districts (and defeated a proposal to restrict the maximum indebtedness of school districts and boards of education). The 1964 Michigan legislature appears to have assigned considerable administrative and fiscal autonomy to the community college districts, and among the most noteworthy enactments was one authorizing intermediate school districts to offer vocational-technical programs of education. The Pennsylvania legislature enacted a law calling for the responsible State governmental agencies to extend and strengthen the institutional autonomy of the 14 State colleges. The

Virginia legislature transferred the district control of three colleges from the State Board of Education to newly created separate boards of visitors, and gave one State higher education institution administrative independence from another. In Delaware, an act redefining the authority of the trustees of the University of Delaware also limited the right of State officials to inquire about funds not coming from State appropriations.

Although most laws thus seemed in some way to confirm local institutional authority, there was also evidence of counter-currents, mentioned before, toward limiting local autonomy. It may be typical of this tendency that a bill failing to pass in the Hawaii legislature would have given greater control, discretion, and budgetary independence to the University of Hawaii's Board of Regents. To this point of a sometime restrictive climate, there can be cited, too, an unpassed bill in New York, which would have changed by State law the composition of the Board of Higher Education of New York City. Perhaps most dramatically illustrative of a legislatively restrictive or proscriptive attitude toward local institutions and their educational activities, are recurring bills to ban supposed politically subversive or morally degenerative persons from higher education institutions that receive public support. Bills to this effect were, for example, considered and rejected during 1964 in Alaska, Arizona, and New York.

State-Level

Over two-thirds of the jurisdictions holding any kind of legislative session considered proposals in the area of State-level administration and adopted about two-thirds of the total submitted. Consistently with areas already covered in this discussion, this area had a level of activity, somewhat more than half of that for 1963. Thus, 1964 saw a marked increase over the last comparable off-year, 1962, for which, however, the present study did not tabulate any statistics in this area.

The major innovation in the area--one indicative of possible future developments--was that a number of jurisdictions enacted legislation enabling State participation in the 1963 Federal Higher Education Facilities Act. This Federal law requires the creation or designation of a State commission to administer a State Plan approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. In each case the State legislation either created a new commission or agency in the State for the specific purposes of organizing and selecting projects and administering Federal grants, or else designated an existing State unit as the responsible agency. Approximately half of the jurisdictions meeting in 1964 enacted such enabling legislation. Of these, the majority created new commissions to effect State participation. A New Jersey proposal to create a new State commission for this purpose was defeated. In an interesting protest against the trend toward Federal penetration of higher education through grants of various kinds, the Alabama legislature petitioned Congress to call a constitutional convention to amend article X of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution so as to confirm through an additional amendment the right of the States to sole jurisdiction over their public school systems.

A considerable amount of activity took place concerning State legal control over degrees and higher education institutions, perhaps indicating a trend toward an increase of State concern for the sometimes entrepreneurial nature of institutions purporting to be colleges, and for the quality of degrees. The Alaska legislature passed a general act establishing criteria for the accreditation of higher education institutions and for the award of diplomas. A Massachusetts law declared that no educational institution in that State can award diplomas without State approval; and an unpassed bill in the same State would have required the licensing of private business schools. A Michigan law declared the authority of the State Board of Education to approve or disapprove educational programs of nonincorporated, privately owned institutions. Two unpassed bills are of interest in this connection: A proposal in the Georgia legislature would have prohibited nonaccredited institutions from awarding honorary degrees, and a Hawaii bill defined "degree granting institution" and provided penalties for unlawful representation.

Mississippi, however, did not follow the trend discussed above. It eliminated a requirement that, in order to be on the official State list, colleges and universities must be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and junior colleges by the Mississippi Junior College Commission.

State-level guidance and control of 2-year colleges also evoked substantial legislative interest. The Michigan legislature created a State Board for Public Community Colleges with partial responsibility for advising the State Board of Education on general supervision and planning for community colleges and on the colleges' requests for appropriations. Virginia created a board and department of technical education to develop, administer, and supervise new area vocational schools. A Massachusetts law reconstituted the State Board of Regional Community Colleges. Significantly, as to the problem of centralization, a bill to put a community college governing board within the Department of Education was defeated in Massachusetts, as was a similar bill in Colorado. In Louisiana a centralizing move was frustrated in the defeat of a bill to establish a State Junior College Board with broad powers to determine courses and curriculums. It must be borne in mind that such defeats indicate a tendency as well as a present failure.

A number of legislatures also entertained proposals to establish, abolish, or change State boards responsible for other phases of higher education. No strong pattern of development toward centralization or decentralization is readily apparent from these actions, however. The well-established trend toward setting up State building authorities was illustrated by legislation to this effect in Virginia and by the strengthening, at the expense of institutional initiative, of an existing building commission in Kentucky. Colorado, in contrast, abolished its State Building Authority.

From the appearance of several bills it would seem that sharp differences of opinion as to the proper development of higher education may come to a crisis in the area of State-level administration. This kind of thing is perhaps reflected in proposals to reorganize boards and commissions--for example in Maryland, to abolish one Advisory Council for Higher Education and to create a new one with a different membership; and in New York, to change the membership and powers of the State Board of Regents (an unsuccessful proposal). A proposal (unpassed) before the Rhode Island legislature would have censured the State Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges for having criticized that legislature's action on State vocational education policy.

13. Curriculum

The most significant facts about legislative activity concerning curriculum are first, the dearth of proposals (only 11) and second, the failure of each of these. Consistently with the 1962 record, State legislatures continued to avoid a direct encroachment on curricular determination. This is particularly true of proscriptive laws, of which none were introduced. The only proposals with possible ideological overtones were a Massachusetts bill to provide that political science courses be offered in "certain" schools, colleges, and universities of the State; and a New York State bill to include race relation courses in the training of teachers. Two bills in New York are further illustrative of the apparently widespread concern, already noted, for the lack of general practitioners in medicine. These would have provided that general medical education be included in some State university units not now offering such programs, and would have required that all State-aided medical schools be required to offer courses to prepare students for general medical practice.

The absence of State legislation affecting curricular content does not mean, of course, that the legislatures are disinterested in curriculums in a broader sense. Discussion of legislation earlier in the present publication indicates that they are. This is especially true of technical-vocational education (particularly in some southern States) and of certain professions such as engineering, medicine, nursing, and veterinary medicine. But the legislative interest tends to come out in the expansion, tuition, and scholarship areas. Nor does a lack of activity here mean that there are no politically proscriptive tendencies. These, too, tend to come out in other areas--for example, local administration, where effective selective sanctions can be applied. Nevertheless, such tendencies do tend to remain potential and unrealized for the present--and probably for the future if present trends continue.

14. Surveys and Studies

Although the number of reported State laws providing for studies of different aspects of higher education was little more than half that of the preceding year, the 1964 activity level was approximately double that of the last comparable off-year, 1962. Thus, the trend seen in other areas of higher education legislation holds true here also. The following tabulation of State legislative enactments in the area of surveys and studies since 1957 is instructive and indicative:

Year	Localities or institutions	Programs, curriculums, or degrees	State higher education	Junior colleges
1957	9	2	8	1
1958	2	3	9	2
1959	5	1	10	1
1960	1	1	3	1
1961	9	5	13	2
1962	2	3	2	2
1963	4	1	24	2
1964	4	2	10	3

Again, the concentration of laws is in the general category of State higher education. Only two 1964 laws deal with programs, curriculums, or degrees and these seem to have a nonrestrictive intent.

Following a recent trend in higher education, several States provided for rather general studies of higher education needs; and additional unpassed bills give further evidence of legislative concern for the anticipated demands upon facilities. The Georgia, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina legislatures each established machinery for comprehensive studies. In addition to enacting laws authorizing statewide studies in the areas of "master plans," 2-year colleges, and State colleges, the Pennsylvania legislature also enacted a law (reflecting continuing tensions within higher education planning) which called for a study as to whether it would be feasible to discontinue present direct aid to certain private institutions and in place of this aid to establish State universities in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In California there were unpassed proposals for a new report on the needs of California State colleges in view of growing pressures and for a legislative study of the operation of the State's "master plan." In Alaska, a bill was introduced, but not passed, calling for a general coordination of the public and private segments of higher education.

There was substantial concern for methods of financing higher education. A Hawaii law ordered that a statewide comprehensive financial-aid program be prepared. An unpassed bill in Alaska called for a study of the fiscal aspects of the University of Alaska. An unpassed bill in Louisiana provided for a study of ways and means to secure more revenue at the local level for higher education support. An unpassed New Jersey bill would have ordered another study of the long- and short-term capital needs of public higher educational institutions. An unsuccessful Rhode Island proposal called for a general study of laws relating to education and of the financial structure of the State's schools and colleges, with a view to elevating standards and improving their financial and organizational structure. Lastly, a Virginia proposal (with perhaps a different interest) called for study of the administration and operation of the capital-outlay programs at State colleges.

Related in part to this concern for present and future finances are recurrent proposals for studies of the feasibility of year-round operation of higher education institutions. Both the California and Massachusetts legislatures enacted laws calling for such studies.

Some State also passed laws calling for studies on expanding special kinds of higher education: vocational education (Vermont); Hawaiian culture (Hawaii); community colleges in four specified localities and a new State medical college (California). Other States rejected proposals for studies on the feasibility of establishing a dental hygiene curriculum (Virginia), the need for medical and dental colleges (New Jersey), and the proper emphasis on vocational-technical schools (Georgia).

The legislative activity noted in this section on surveys and studies is thus a confirmation of the trends noted in the preceding sections dealing with trends under 13 other categories of legislative activity, and is a barometer of public awareness, concerns, and discontents.

IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

From year to year this survey has revealed the areas in which interest and attention seem greatest. The eight areas of greatest activity in 1964 (excluding appropriation acts) were the following, in descending order of the number of related bills: (1) institutional administration, (2) State-level administration, (3) personnel, (4) institutional expansion, (5) general fiscal procedures, (6) 2-year colleges, (7) surveys and studies, (8) bond issues.

Although the relative position among the eight areas changes somewhat, they appear as the most active also when judged by the number of acts passed relative to each of them. All 8 areas had attention from at least 13 States (out of 33 considering higher educational legislation during 1964); the range of acts passed relating to them was between 18 (2-year colleges) and 41 (institutional administration); and the range for bills on these matters was from 24 (bond issues) to 65 (institutional administration).

A significant point is that during recent years the areas just identified have consistently emerged as the ones attracting highest legislative attention. At least two important interpretations can be attached to this general finding from the data on trends in State legislative interest. One is that such areas as those just enumerated are logically and appropriately ones with which State legislatures wil be involved, for these areas that most often call for official statutory authority, State fiscal support, or direction from the State governmental level. The second interpretation, in a related vein, can be one of encouragement to persons concerned with the traditional focal points of authority and autonomy in faculty and administration, since such areas as curriculum and student admissions show the least amount of State legislative attention.

Both of these interpretations, however, leave open the question of the nature of State legislative actions. The content of the bills considered and the laws passed (as reported earlier in this analysis) does, in fact, support the general thesis of the two interpretations suggested; but simultaneously raises warnings against a too complacent attitude among college and university faculties, administrators, and boards of trustees. To safeguard the traditional autonomy and freedom of higher educational institutions continued strong efforts are called for.

New influences upon higher educational developments are apparent from the present survey. Some of these influences emerge from this year's activity alone and some become apparent when the current year's findings are joined with those of previous years.

Of primary importance (and perhaps a matter of larger future influence on State legislation) is the increasing penetration of Federal programs as exemplified by the 1964 reactions at the State level to the Higher Education Act of 1963 and the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Previous surveys noted the influence of the National Defense Act of 1958 and the still earlier College Housing Loan Program. As future Federal laws are passed bearing on higher education, the State legislative echo effect will most likely continue.

The inexorable spread of community colleges and technical institutes as a distinct educational level within the legal structure of State public educational systems stems directly from local and State social, economic, and cultural pressures. Increasingly, State laws are identifying institutions of the community-college and technical-institute type as a distinct stratum between the high-school and upper-college levels of education.

A concomitant legislative attention to systems of higher educational institutions operating as "multi-versities" or federations of colleges is evident. In conjunction with 2-year colleges for commuter students, these institutions collectively are seen as an answer to mass demands for a higher education that will provide society with functional competencies and will meet the economy's requirements for specialized manpower.

Another apparent emergence is the drift toward a greater provincialism and exclusiveness, evidently caused by a combination of growing pressures for student admissions to public institutions and rising fiscal requirements for higher education. On this basis can be explained, at least in part, the recent interest of legislatures in tuition charges (especially for out-of-State students), admissions regulations, and use of scholarships and loans outside the State that provides the aid.

Finally, there appears to be a strong movement to locate substantial authority for public higher education in a layer of coordinating or supervising State boards between the individual campuses and the legislative and executive departments of State government. This is evident both from the content of the laws relating to State-level administration enacted in recent years and from the general results of the statewide studies demanded frequently by legislative enactments or resolutions.

In short, the dynamics of development in higher education are not only reflected in State legislative actions but are affected by them. This interaction is inherent in the very nature of the governance of higher education in the United States.

Part Three

Topical Index To State Documents

Topical Index to State Documents

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